GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

SECOND

FIVE YEAR PLAN

PROGRESS REPORT

FOR

1956-57

PUBLISHED BY

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR

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INTRODUCTION

The Second Five Year Plan was conceived as the broad frame work within which the Annual Plans were to be made. A Plan covering a five year period and aiming to achieve certain long range objectives, has to be flexible. It has to strike balance from time to time between various factors both internal and external and both social and economic and in doing so it has to maintain the necessary momentum towards accepted goals. The progress of the Plan has, therefore, to be constantly reviewed.

Last year, the Plan Unit of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, published the Progress Report for the first year of the Second Five Year Plan, i.e., 1956-57. Subsequently, it published quarterly progress reports on the Plan for the three quarters ending June, September and December, 1957. The present volume embodies the progress report for the second year of the Second Five Year Plan, i.e., 1957-58. To maintain comparability, the overall pattern of the report is the same as for the year 1956-57. We have, however, added a new chapter on Training Programmes under the Plan and in reviewing the progress we have brought out the main features of the organisation developed for executing the programmes, the main difficulties encountered, progress made in utilizing the assets or resources created under the Plan, methods adopted for securing greater efficiency and effectiveness in implementation, steps taken to elicit fuller public participation and use of local resources etc. We are now developing indicators to measure the impact on the economy and we hope to utilize them in the next year's Annual Progress Report on the Plan. Unlike last year, we have been able to release this publication this year within six months of the close of the year under report.

L. K. VERMA,

Director of Economics and Statistics,

Rajasthan, Jaipur.

26th September, 1958.

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CHAPTER I

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The stresses and strains in the economy, visible from the very beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, became prominent during the year 1957-58. The inflationary tendencies, being the cumulative result of the high tempo of activities in pursuance of the Five Year Plans, were further accentuated. The food and price situation, the balance of payments difficulties and the problems of mobilizing both the internal and external resources to finance the Plan, all came up for critical review. As a result, various corrective measures were taken on the fiscal, monetary and foreign exchange fronts which had their impact, though not very lasting, on the general economic situation towards the latter half of the year under report. The result of all these was a curious admixture of basically expansionist trends with certain recessionary symptoms. The spiral of rising prices, which began since May, 1955, continued, with slight intervening short lived interruptions, almost till the middle of the year under report. A temporary easing of the condition was noticeable since September, 1957 when the All-India Index Number of Wholesale Prices started to decline and the decline continued till February, 1958. The index had already again started moving up towards the close of the year under report. On the whole, the index numbers of wholesale prices with base year ended August, 1939, came down from the level of 421.3 for the month of March, 1957, to 413.8 for the month of March, 1958, after reaching a height of 443.5 for the month of July, 1957. A number of Plan schemes received setback due to the prevailing stringent foreign exchange situation. While during the year 1956-57, for which the revised estimates of agricultural production are now available, recorded an increase in the production of cereals, pulses, sugarcane and oilseeds over the previous year and only the production of cotton showed a decline, the final esmates of production of crops for the year 1957-58 due to erratic monsoon and other climatic conditions indicate a serious fall in the over-all production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds and only an increase in the production of two cash crops, sugarcane and cotton. There was a serious shortfall in the production of Rabi cereals which declined from nearly 20 lakh tons according to the revised estimates for

1956-57 to only nearly 13 lakh tons according to the final estimates for 1957-58. The relieving feature, however, was an increase over the previous year in the production of Kharif cereals. However, in the State the over-all availability of foodgrains was largely reported to be satisfactory, although it was only at substantially high prices. Rajasthan continued to export foodgrains outside the State which had their impact on the prevailing price situation. Among the major industries in the State the production of sugar and cement recorded improvement while that of cotton textile continued to decline. The over-all production of minerals also marked improvement although it was not consistent for all the minerals of the State. The State continued to take steps to improve its budgetary resources. The other events of importance during the year under report in the State were the formation of a new Government, again by the Congress Party in the State after its victory in the Second General Elections; the grant of substantial financial benefits to the State by the Central Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission; and the inauguration by the Union Home Minister, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, of the work on the Rajasthan Canal Project, a work of national importance which would transform a vast area, traditionally associated with the recurrence of famine into a tract of thriving agriculture, booming trade and prosperous industry.

It is in this background that over-all progress of the Plan and achievements for the year 1957-58 are to be viewed. The budget for the second year of the Plan provided for a Plan allotment of Rs. 2153.69 lakhs which was Rs. 108.69 lakhs more than the allotment during the year 1956-57, the first year of the Second Five Year Plan. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 2153.69 lakhs for the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 1526.48 lakhs was spent which amounted to 70.88 per cent of the total allotment. This indicates an increase of 11.59 per cent over the level of expenditure achieved during the year 1956-57 when Rs. 1368.49 lakhs were spent. Hence, the tempo of development during the year under report gained considerable momentum not only over the first year of the Second Five Year Plan but also over any of the years during the First Five Year Plan. It is to be observed that while the over-all allotment for the year 1957-58 was higher than the previous year, the sectorwise allotment was less as compared to previous year under Irrigation, Roads, Medical and Public Health, Housing and Mandies. Again, while the over-all expenditure during the year under report was higher than the previous year, it was less as compared to the previous year under Irrigation and Housing. It would be observed that two of these sectors are out of the four for which the year's allotment was also

reduced as compared to the previous year. Examining the shortfalls against the year's allotment it will be observed that under Consolidation of Holdings, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Power, Industries, Labour and Labour Welfare, Welfare of Backward Classes and all the sub-sectors under Miscellaneous have incurred expenditure amounting to over 2/3rd of the year's allotment. Among the sectors where expenditure has been less than 50 per cent, the sectors to be named are Animal Husbandry, Power, Labour and Labour Welfare, Publicity, Mandies and Tourism. If we examine the detailed break-up between revenue, capital and loan expenditure, it will be observed that the shortfalls have been to a greater extent in capital expenditure than in revenue expenditure and the loan expenditure has in fact exceeded the allotment. The capital expenditure under power schemes has been extremely low and in other sectors as well, the shortfalls have been to a great extent under construction programmes. For these shortfalls non-availability of foreign exchange and technical personnel as well as shortage of other materials like steel and coal have been largely responsible. The other details leading to these shortages and about the action taken to remedy them have been discussed in subsequent chapters while reviewing the sectorwise progress. Taking into consideration the measures taken and the trend in the tempo of expenditure, the over-all conclusion is that the progress will be still better in the ensuing year.

The broad over-all achievements and economic trends are indicated as under:

PRODUCTION TRENDS

(a) *Agricultural Production.*—The basic trend of agricultural production in recent years has been upward though wide variations have occured in the output of individual commodities from year to year. Firm data on agricultural production are now available for the agricultural year 1956-57 and these indicate that over-all agricultural production of cereals, pulses, sugarcane and oilseeds increased in that year over the preceding two years and only the production of cotton was less than the previous year although it was higher than

any of the other previous years. The data regarding revised estimates of production of principal crops since 1953-54 to 1956-57 and final forecast for the year 1957-58 is given as under:

'000 Tons

Crops	Revised estimate of production for the year				Final estimate of production of crops for the year 1957-58
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	
1. Cereals	2453	3119	2121	3213	3008
(a) Rabi Cereals	1191	1456	1487	2025	1812
(b) Kharif Cereals	1262	1663	1634	1188	1696
2. Pulses	506	822	1054	1561	900
3. Sugarcane	406	485	458	6 9	715
4. Oil-seed	178	262	252	224	210
5. Cotton (in Bales)	121	124	184	168	215

It will be observed from the final estimates for the year 1957-58 that agricultural output of cereals, pulses and oilseeds was considerably lower than the production of preceding two years and only the production of sugarcane and cotton had recorded improvement over the previous years. This decline in output was primarily due to either failure or uneven and erratic distribution of rains during the

(b) *Industrial Production.*—Among major industries in the State, the production of sugar and cement recorded a fair improvement. The production of sugar increased from 13.3 thousand tons in 1955-56 to 15.5 thousand tons in 1956-57, while of cement increased from 5.2 lakh tons in 1956 to 6.6 lakh tons in 1957. Similarly the production of salt and sodium sulphate also increased. The production of glass, which had shown an increasing tendency during the preceding year, declined this year, as the production fell from 811 tons in 1956 to 695 tons in 1957. The declining trend of production of cloth noted during the preceding year, also prevailed this year and is attributed to decline in demand. The production of cloth declined from 169 lakh lbs. and 622 lakh yeards in 1956 to 166 lakh lbs. and 576 lakh yards in 1957.

(c) *Mineral Production.*—The mineral production in the State continued to receive impetus during the year under report. Some of the minerals e.g., mica, gypsum, lead, zinc and silver ores, tungstone ores, soap-stone, asbestos etc., occupy an important place on the Mineral Map of India. The number of mining leases granted during 1957-58 was 379 as compared to 296 during 1956-57. The highest increase in the production was registered in respect of bentonite and barytes, where the production increased from 300 tons and 205 tons respectively in 1956 to 2031 tons and 1109 tons respectively in 1957. The production of some of the minerals such as fuller's earth, iron ores, lignite, soap-stone however went down, during the year. The total sale value of the minerals produced during 1957 amounted to Rs. 296.03 lakhs which was 4.21 per cent more than that during 1956. Some of the minerals produced in the State are the earners of foreign exchange.

ECONOMIC OVER-HEADS.

Although for fulfilling immediate needs, increased agricultural, industrial and mineral production have their own importance, yet more than these, for meeting the long-term requirements, are the advances made in providing and strengthening the economic overheads for further developments to be undertaken under them during the ensuing years. During the year under review additional irrigation potential was created by the completion of some of the irrigation works which for the first time irrigated 14.46 thousand acres. The irrigation from all sources during the agricultural year ending June, 1957, increased to 3490 thousand acres from 3335 thousand acres during the preceding year. The irrigation from Plan projects during the year 1957-58 was 179 thousand acres from Bhakra Canals, 47.98 thousand acres from Plan Works, 17.00 thousand acres from Scarcity Area Works and 148 thousand acres from Minor Irrigation Works. The installed capacity for power generation was increased

only by 600 KW which was also not energised due to non-availability of switch gear. The total electricity generated increased from 43.65 thousand KW during 1956-57 to 44.25 thousand KW in 1957-58. During the year the works completed in Roads sector resulted in the construction of 379 miles of new roads and improvement of 341 miles of old roads. Progress was also made in the construction of buildings for different purposes where an amount of Rs. 101.25 lakhs was spent. On the whole the achievements in the sectors accounting for the economic overheads i.e., Irrigation, Power, Roads and Buildings and Housing amounted to 89.13 per cent, 38.90 per cent, 72.94 per cent and 78.43 per cent respectively of the allotments during the year.

SOCIAL SERVICES.

The provision for social services during the year 1957-58 was Rs. 403.39 lakhs, of which, Rs. 324.96 lakhs were spent and this amounted to 80.56 per cent performance, as against, 67.91 per cent in the previous year. The provision for Housing was much less in the year under report being only Rs. 43 lakhs as against Rs. 70 lakhs in the previous year. Provision of educational facilities is one of the most important social services. During the year 1957-58, 600 new single teacher primary schools were opened, 200 primary schools were converted into basic schools, crafts were introduced in 400 non-basic schools and 300 additional teachers were employed to strengthen the teaching personnel in the existing primary schools. At the middle stage 100 primary schools were raised to middle schools. Secondary and higher education, more particularly technical education, also received attention. While the data for educational institutions by stages for the end of the year 1957-58 is not yet available, the data for the end of the year 1956-57 indicates that there were in the State, besides the university and boards of secondary and technical education, 54 colleges for general education, 15 colleges for professional education, 17 colleges for special education, 65 higher secondary and multi-purpose schools, 238 high schools, 35 senior basic schools, 961 middle schools, 748 junior basic schools, 8642 primary schools, 29 schools for professional education and 1455 schools for special education making a total number of 12261 educational institutions in which there were 34567 teachers and 847500 scholars. The number of hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year 1957 stood at 253 and 200 respectively which had in them 6923 beds.

FOOD SITUATION AND PRICE TRENDS.

The price situation, which had caused much concern during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 showed some signs of improvements particularly during the later part of the year under review, though

the outlook at the close of the year was once again one of some uncertainty and even anxiety. The General Index Number of Wholesale Prices rose more or less continuously till early August, 1957, after which there was steady decline till about the close of the year. Over the year 1957-58, the Economic Adviser's Weekly General Index of Wholesale Prices (base: August, 1939=100) showed a fall of 0.45 per cent to 418.3 as compared to a rise of 7.24 per cent during 1956-57. The annual average of weekly indices for the year at 430.4 recorded a rise of 4.1 per cent as compared to an increase of 14.6 per cent in the previous year. The General Indices continued to be largely influenced by the group index of food articles. It has been observed earlier that agricultural output in the year 1956-57 showed substantial increase over the previous year. This alongwith other measures like larger imports of foodgrains, creation of wheat zones and restrictions on bank advances against stocks of foodgrains etc., largely helped in bringing down the trend of prices and relieving the food supply position. With the declining prices and satisfactory overall availability of foodgrains, the demand for imported wheat gradually declined and from 1st May, 1957, supplies were stopped except in consuming areas of Jodhpur and Udaipur where the prices of foodgrains were comparatively higher. It may also be recalled that in June, 1957, the Government of India appointed a Committee to investigate the causes of rising food prices, to make an assessment of the present and perspective food position and to recommend suitable measures to deal with food problems. Some of the Committee's recommendations like creation of zones, cordaning off of big cities, distribution of foodgrains through Fair Price Shops, licensing of foodgrain dealers, internal procurement and imports of foodgrains, as well as, the regulations of credit are in line with the accepted policy of the Government and were already under implementation. During the year under report one of the three wheat zones consisting of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay, excluding Bombay City, was formed and after sometime free movement was allowed even to the Bombay City. Rajasthan has been exporting bulk of foodgrains to other areas within the zone. In addition restrictions on export of gram from Ganganagar were also imposed.

The movements in the Consumers' Price Indices in the State were broadly similar to those of the Wholesale Price Index. The average Consumers' Price Index Numbers for Working Classes at Ajmer with the base year ending 1949 being 100 for the year under review was 97.8 as compared to 97.2 during the previous year indicating a rise of 0.61 per cent. The retail prices of foodgrains moved in sympathy, although with a time-lag, with the wholesale prices.

LAND REFORMS

There is organic relationship between land reforms and productivity and, therefore, with a view to expand and strengthen peasant proprietorship as a system of land holding act as incentives to effort and enterprise in cultivation and of high unit yield. Certain measures of Land Reforms had already been taken with this end in view. During the year under review amendments were made in Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, enabling also the persons cultivating land over which land-holders provided bullocks, seeds, manures and other means of agriculture and bore all costs of cultivation, to acquire Khatedari rights on payment of compensation. This Act provided such persons to be treated as sub-tenants. The Rajasthan Relief of Agricultural Indebtedness Act, 1957, was also passed and the relief courts were established under the provisions of this Act.

The progress of resumption of jagirs under the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1954, continued satisfactorily. During the year 1957-58, 2324 jagirs bearing an income of Rs. 19.65 lakhs were resumed during the year, bringing the total number of jagirs resumed to 9234 with an income of Rs. 284.31 lakhs. The total compensation paid during the year amounted to Rs. 215.75 lakhs. The Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Bill 1958, was also introduced on 26th April, 1958 in the State Vidhan Sabha to abolish Zamindari in the districts of Bharatpur, Alwar, Ganganagar and Kota in pursuance of the Rajasthan Zamindari Abolition Committee's report after consultation with the Planning Commission. Legislation was also passed enabling resumption of jagirs meant for purposes of religious services.

The Committee for fixation of ceilings on Land Holdings submitted its report during the year under review. Necessary legislation on the recommendations of the Committee has been prepared and will be introduced in the Vidhan Sabha very soon. A Land Commission consisting of officials and non-officials was also appointed by the Government during this year to go into the question of further Land Reforms.

Towards the implementation of active policy of associating village Panchayats with the administration of Land Reforms and Land Records, Panchayats were given powers to decide mutation cases both contested and uncontested and to not only to accompanying Land Records staff during Gust Girdawari but also to sign Patwari's report. The Panchayats were also associated in determining the extent of agricultural calamities for the purposes of granting suspension and remission of rents.

The Bhoodan work was also in progress in all the 26 districts of the State, and 42,150 acres of land were donated by 7,997 parties, out of which, 36,197 acres of land were distributed to 5,764 parties. 3,751 persons donated cash to the extent of Rs. 86.017 and 219 maunds of grains. Jiwan Dan and Gram Dan were also given to the extent of 52 and 22 respectively.

EMPLOYMENT.

The available employment data for judging past trends as well as estimating the likely trends hereafter are far from adequate. The employment potential generated through the implementation of Plan schemes, cannot also be adequately assessed for want of relevant data. However, some indication of employment trends in the State can be had from the data emerging from the working of employment exchanges in the State. This data indicates that the number of applicants on live-registers of employed exchanges declined from 20,613 at the end of March, 1957, to 20,261 at the end of March, 1958. The distribution of applicants on live-registers seeking employment assistance at the end of March, 1958, was 78 under industrial supervisory services, 703 under skilled and semi-skilled services, 4,346 under clerical services, 2,629 under educational services, 855 under domestic services, 10,202 under unskilled services and 1,448 under others, making a total of 20,261. A recent sample survey conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics indicates that of the total educated unemployd persons whose names were on the live-register of the Employment Exchange, Jaipur, on 31st May, 1958, nearly 28 per cent of those who responded in the sample survey were already employed. The survey results bring out that not all the persons listed on the live-register of the Employment Exchange are unemployed. Some of them get themselves registered for seeking better employment without declaring that they are employed.

CHAPTER II

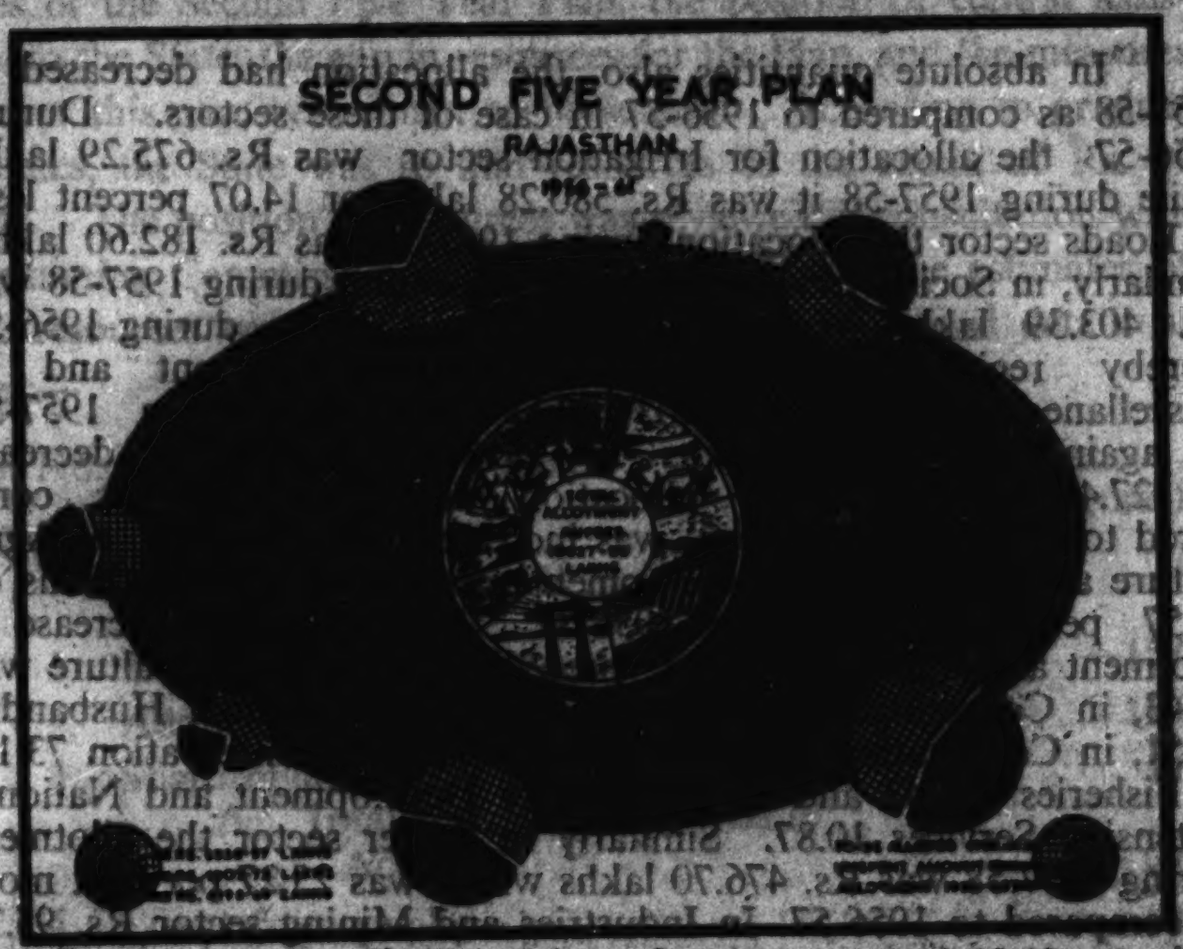
PLAN OUTLAY AND ITS FINANCING

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN IN BRIEF

The total allocation for the Second Five Year Plan for Rajasthan is Rs. 105.27 crores, out of which the highest amount has been claimed by Irrigation, for which Rs. 28.13 crores or 26.73 per cent have been allocated. The next in order is the Social Services sector with an allotment of Rs. 23.92 crores or 22.72 per cent. Owing to the acute shortage of power so necessary for the development of industries, large, medium and small-scale, approximately Rs. 20 crores or 18.99 per cent is allocated for Power development. The allocation for Agriculture and Community Development is Rs. 17.03 crores or 16.18 per cent of the total allotment. Rs. 9.41 crores or 8.94 per cent have been allotted for the development of Roads. Next in order comes the development of Industries and Mining for which Rs. 5.77 crores or 5.48 per cent has been allotted. Rs. 1.01 crores or 0.96 per cent has been ear-marked for Miscellaneous programmes e.g., Publicity, Statistics and Mandies etc. It will, therefore, be seen that while the greatest emphasis has been laid in the Second Five Year Plan on development of economic over-heads e.g., Irrigation, Power and Roads, as well as Agriculture and Community Development for which alone Rs. 65.15 crores or 61.90 per cent of the allotment has been ear-marked, Social Services have also received attention. The total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 105.27 crores accounts for 4.70 per cent of the provision for the States in the country and is 63.26 per cent more than the allotment which was made for the First Five Year Plan for Rajasthan when Rs. 64.50 crores were allotted. as compared to Rs. 193.00 lakhs in 1956-57 thereby showing a decrease by 5.39 per cent.

ALLOTMENT FOR 1957-58.

Out of the total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 10527.26 lakhs, the allotment for the year 1957-58 was kept at



Rs. 2153.69 lakhs which was 24.5 percent of the total Plan provision for the five years. Out of this allocation of Rs. 2153.69 lakhs, the provision for Agriculture and Community Development was Rs. 394.91 lakhs or 18.34 percent; for Irrigation Rs. 580.28 lakhs or 26.94 percent; for Power development Rs. 476.70 lakhs or 22.13 percent; for Industries and Mining Rs. 95.78 lakhs or 4.45 percent; for Roads Rs. 182.60 lakhs or 8.48 percent; for Social Services Rs. 403.39 lakhs or 18.73 percent and for the Miscellaneous activities Rs. 20.03 lakhs or 0.93 percent of the total allotment for the year. The allocation during 1957-58 was more by 5.33 percent as compared to the allocation for the year 1956-57 when Rs. 2045 lakhs were allotted. While the bulk of allocation on Plan schemes for the year had increased in 1957-58 as compared to the previous year, looking to the percentage distribution of this allocation it would be seen that for Irrigation, Roads, Social Services and Miscellanous sectors the percentage share during 1957-58 had decreased from what it was in 1956-57. During 1956-57, 32.70 percent of the total allotment was earmarked for irrigation while it was 26.94 percent in 1957-58, for

Roads sector it was 9.35 percent in 1956-57 and 8.48 percent in 1957-58; in Social Services sector it was 19.84 percent in 1956-57 and 18.73 percent in 1957-58 and in Miscellaneous sector it was 1.33 percent in 1956-57 and 0.93 percent in 1957-58.

In absolute quantities also, the allocation had decreased in 1957-58 as compared to 1956-57 in case of these sectors. During 1956-57 the allocation for Irrigation sector was Rs. 675.29 lakhs while during 1957-58 it was Rs. 580.28 lakhs or 14.07 percent less. In Roads sector the allocation during 1957-58 was Rs. 182.60 lakhs. Similarly, in Social Services sector the allocation during 1957-58 was Rs. 403.39 lakhs as against Rs. 409.69 lakhs during 1956-57 thereby registering a decrease of 1.52 percent and in Miscellaneous sector Rs. 20.03 lakhs were allotted in 1957-58 as against Rs. 27.60 lakhs in 1956-57 showing a decrease by 27.43 percent. The allocation during 1957-58 as compared to the preceding year was increased in the case of Agriculture and Community Development sector to Rs. 394.91 lakhs or 23.57 per cent more than 1956-57. The percentage increase in allotment as compared to the preceding year in Agriculture was 37.43, in Consolidation of Holdings 185.71, in Animal Husbandry 17.51, in Cooperation 13,10, in Forest and Soil Conservation 73.13, in Fisheries 141.43 and in Community Development and National Extension Services 10.87. Similarly in Power sector the allotment during 1957-58 was Rs. 476.70 lakhs which was 25.27 per cent more as compared to 1956-57. In Industries and Mining sector Rs. 93.78 lakhs or 61.30 percent more than the preceding year were allotted during 1957-58. Though the overall allotment for Social Services was less during 1957-58 as compared to the preceding year, the allocation for Education was more by 19.27 percent and fot Labour and Labour Welfare it was more by 140.54 percent as compared to the preceding year. Similarly, in the Miscellaneous sector the allocation was more by 26 percent in the case of Publicity and by 54.38 percent in the case of Statistics. The details of Plan allocations are given in Table I and those of allotments for 1956-57 and 1957-58 in Table 2. It will be observed that during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan nearly 2/5th of the total Five Year Plan allocations, were provided for.

RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN.

The total Plan allotment of Rs. 105.27 crores is to be financed out of the resources of both the Central and State Governments. The Plan of this magnitude has to depend for its financing on all

possible measures i.e., taxation, public borrowing, small savings, central assistance etc. While the estimates of State resources to fianance the Plan were tentatively worked out during the initial stages of the Second Five Year Plan, the position of central assistance to the State, the gap in resources for the Plan, and the measures to cover this gap, yet remain to be settled. According to original estimates, the State was to find resources to the extent of Rs. 29 crores. The position of resources was reviewed in consultation with the planning Commission in September, 1957, and the estimates of State resources were raised to Rs. 31 crores with broad details as under:—

S. No.	Particulars.	Amount. (Rs. in crores).
	Rajasthan's Resources for Second Five Year Plan.	
1.	Balance from revenue account	—15.0
2.	Additional taxation	11.0
3.	Share of additional central taxes	4.6
	Total resources on Revenue Account	0.6
4.	Loans from public	18.0
5.	Share in small savings	12.0
6.	Unfunded debt and other receipts on capital account.	10.4
	B. Total resources on Capital Account	30.4
	Total Resources (A+B)	31.0

The total Plan allocation for the year 1957-58 as has already been indicated, was placed at Rs. 21.54 crores. Out of this Rs. 5.27 crores were on revenue account, Rs. 14.54 crores on capital account and Rs. 1.73 crores on loan account. While making these allocations, it was anticipated that the Central Government will provide a sum of Rs. 15.52 crores by way of assistance against specific plan schemes. Out of this amount Rs. 12.96 crores were estimated to be by way of loans and Rs. 2.56 crores as grants-in-aid. The balance

of the amount of Rs. 6.02 crores was to be provided by the Rajasthan Government. This was proposed to be found out as under:—

	Rs. in crores.
I. Resources on Revenue Account.	
(i) Contribution on revenue account at 1955-56 rates of taxes	—2.35
(ii) Additional taxation (new taxes)	—1.05
(iii) Recovery of accumulated arrears as a result of special drive	0.75
(iv) Trend increase due to additional taxation in 1956-57	0.75
(v) Share of additional central taxes	0.70
Total I	0.90
II. Resources on Capital Account.	
(i) Contribution on Capital account	1.71
(ii) Share of small savings	3.41
Total II	5.12
Total Resources	6.02

The amount of Rs. 1.05 crores representing the yield from additional measures of taxation during the year 1957-58 was spread over several items. Rs. 2 lakhs were to be collected from agricultural income tax by reducing the minimum taxable limit and increasing the rates; Rs. 15 lakhs by increasing the rates under State excise duties; Rs. 10 lakhs by increasing the rates of taxation for certain classes of motor vehicles; Rs. 50 lakhs by extending sales tax to Ajmer and increasing the rate on certain luxury items; Rs. 3 lakhs by taking over the power of levying entertainment tax from municipalities after compensation to them; Rs. 20 lakhs from betterment levy and Rs. 5 lakhs from increase in irrigation rates in the process of unifying the rates. The special drive for recovery of accumulated arrears was to relate to the recovery of arrears regarding land revenue, tributes etc., due from jagirdars, excise duties, civil supplies, irrigation, water works, electricity, mines, industries and other civil works.

While these estimates are given to indicate the contribution of the State and the Centre to finance the Plan of the State, in actual practice no separate budget for Plan resources is prepared in the Annual Budget. In view of this it is difficult to finally work out the contributions towards Plan expenditure at the close of the year. However, taking the Plan expenditure during the year to be Rs. 15.26

crores as reported earlier, the resources tentatively worked out to finance this Plan expenditure are as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Plan Expenditure	15.26
Resources for the Plan—	
1. Loan from Public	Nil
2. Share in Small Savings	1.33
3. Yield from additional taxation	1.00
4. Balance on Revenue Account and miscellaneous receipts on Capital Account	2.74
5. Central Assistance:—	
(a) Grants-in-aid	1.86
(b) Loans from Central Government	5.70
(c) Loans from Miscellaneous Development Fund	2.10
(d) Estimated loans for share in common works in Bhakra Nangal (Irrigation and Power)	2.21
6. Net decrease in floating debt etc., including sale of securities	—1.52
7. Additions to cash balances	—0.16

The State share in the small savings is estimated to be Rs. 1.33 crores. Originally in the budget proposals it was proposed to float a public loan amounting to Rs. 2.50 crores but on the advice of the Union Government and the Reserve Bank of India, no public loan was floated during the year. The yield from additional taxation is slightly less than the original budget estimates as measures to impose betterment levy and increased irrigation rates could not be finally adopted to yield income during the year. However, the

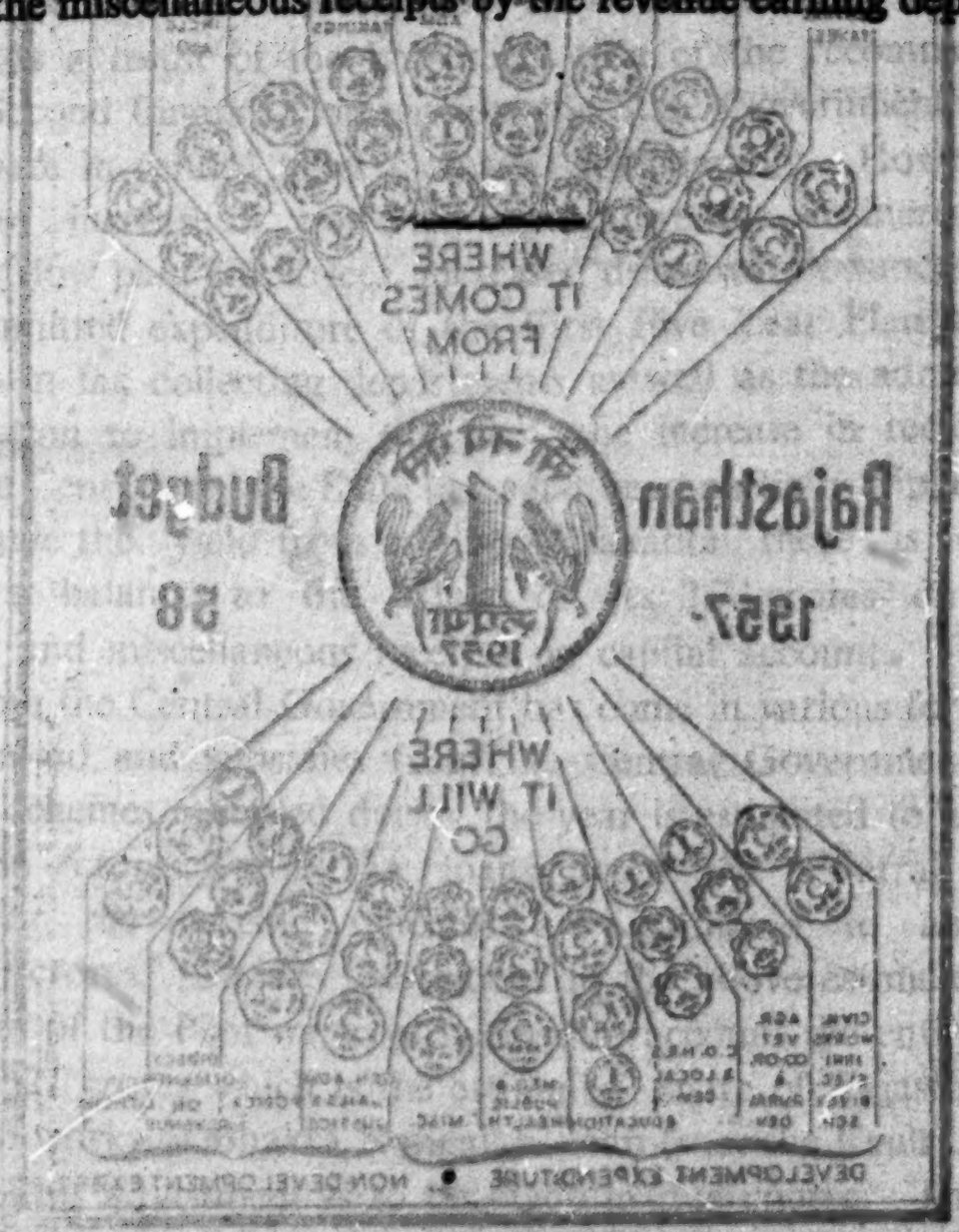
yield from other tax measures taken during the year was more than originally anticipated which to some extent compensated for the expected receipts from betterment levy and increase in irrigation rates. As a result of the implementation of the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission, the State Government's receipts from share in central taxes increased considerably. However, as a result of increase in non-Plan expenditure due to increase in the salary of low paid employees, increased dearness allowances, bearing the committed expenditure of the First Five Year Plan and some increase in tax collecting departments as well as the administrative organisation to implement the Plan, the increase in receipts both from the Central and the State taxes has been partially wipped out. If we exclude the yield from additional taxation, there is estimated to be a balance to the extent of Rs. 2.74 crores on revenue account and miscellaneous receipts on capital account. The assistance from the Central Government has come in various forms. The grants-in-aid and subsidies from the Central Government for the various schemes executed during the year is estimated to amount to Rs. 1.86 crores, and the loans from the Central Government for the specific schemes are estimated to amount to Rs. 5.70 crores. Besides these loans in the above estimates for the resources of the Plan we have taken into account the entire amount of Rs. 2.21 crores which is the estimated share of Rajasthan in the common works of Bhakra Nangal, as loan from the Central Government. This adjustment is to be made in due course. The loan of Rs. 2.10 crores from the Miscellaneous Development Fund was utilized to finance some of the schemes under Roads, Irrigation and Power sectors. With the decrease in the floating debt estimated to amount to Rs. 1.52 crores, the total resources work out to be Rs. 16.94 crores which are to be set off to the extent of Rs. 1.68 crores due to repayment of overdraft and additions to cash balances leaving Rs. 15.26 crores to finance the expenditure on the Plan schemes.

The over-all budget estimates of the State for the year 1957-58 provided for revenue receipts amounting to Rs. 29.38 crores. The

pattern of income and expenditure for every rupee of Rajasthan Budget was to be as illustrated below:—

The actuals for the year 1957-58 indicate that the total receipts amounted to Rs. 30.64 crores. The details of actuals indicated that Rajasthan's share in central taxes was Rs. 5.15 crores out of which Rs. 1.72 crores was from union excise duties, Rs. 3.02 crores from income tax and other corporation taxes, Rs. 0.09 crores from estate duty and Rs. 0.32 crores from taxes on railway fares. The State tax revenue yielded Rs. 15.30 crores out of which Rs. 6.07 crores were from land revenue including agricultural income tax, Rs. 3.55

crores from State excise duty, Rs. 0.84 crores from stamps, Rs. 0.70 crores from forests, Rs. 0.10 crores from registration, Rs. 0.74 crores from taxes on motor vehicles and Rs. 3.30 crores from other taxes and duties including sales-tax. The balance of the income represented the miscellaneous receipts by the revenue earning departments.



CHAPTER III

OVERALL PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE

The allotment for the second year of the Second Five Year Plan was Rs. 2153.69 lakhs or 20.46 per cent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision. This was 5.33 per cent more than the allotment for the previous year. Out of this, Rs. 1526.48 lakhs or 70.88 per cent of the allotment for the year were spent during 1957-58. This expenditure was 11.54 per cent higher than the expenditure incurred during the previous year. The total expenditure for the year 1957-58 also includes the entire budgetted allotment of Rs. 123.45 lakhs and Rs. 97.30 lakhs under Irrigation and Power sectors as it has been taken to be Rajasthan's share in the estimated flow of expenditure during the year on the construction of common works in Bhakra-Nangal Project the financial adjustments of which between the two States of Rajasthan and Punjab are to be made in due course. Following the past practice, in this report, we have not taken into account the actual adjustment of the year since they usually relate to the expenditure actually incurred in the past. During the year 1957-58, the adjustments reported to have been made amounted to Rs. 256.55 lakhs and related to the year 1953-54 and 1954-55. Due to these delays in adjustment, the quarterly break-ups of this estimated expenditure of Rs. 220.84 lakhs are not available. Thus the quarterly break-ups are available for an expenditure amounting to Rs. 1305.64 lakhs incurred on the remaining schemes under the Second Five Year Plan. Out of this, Rs. 187.96 lakhs or 14.40 per cent were spent during the first quarter, Rs. 150.96 lakhs or 11.56 per cent during the second quarter, Rs. 224.39 lakhs or 17.19 per cent during the third quarter and Rs.742.33 lakhs or 56.86 per cent during the last quarter of the year. Thus it will be seen that nearly 57 per cent of the expenditure is reported to have been incurred during the last quarter of the year. The progress of expenditure when viewed against the outlay envisaged for the year, indicates that during the first quarter of the year only 9.72 per cent* of the allotment was spent. No expenditure was incurred during this quarter on Mandies and Tourism. The expenditure during the second quarter was 7.81 per cent*, where also no expenditure was incurred on Tourism. The expenditure increased to 11.61 per cent* during the third quarter, and finally to 38.41 per cent* during the last quarter of the year.

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*Percentages worked out on an allotment of Rs. 1932.85 lakhs which excludes share of Rajasthan in common works of Bhakra-Nangal project in irrigation and power sectors, against which the quarterwise expenditure is not available.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 1526.48 lakhs incurred during the year, Rs. 1275.00 lakhs or 83.53 per cent was the direct expenditure, Rs. 50.96 lakhs or 3.34 per cent were spent on giving grants-in-aid and subsidies, and Rs. 200.52 lakhs or 13.13 per cent on advancing of loans. Further, Rs. 964.63 lakhs or 63.19 per cent of the total expenditure during the year were spent on capital accounts, Rs. 361.33 lakhs or 23.68 per cent on revenue accounts and Rs. 200.52 lakhs or 13.13 per cent on loans. Thus 66.35 per cent of the provision on capital account, 68.54 per cent of the provision on revenue account and 116.03 per cent of the provision on loans was utilized. The highest amounts of capital expenditure related in order of precedence to the Irrigation, Power and Roads sectors, where Rs. 482.36 lakhs, Rs. 185.58 lakhs and Rs. 147.84 lakhs respectively were spent. These sectors were also the largest contributors to the direct expenditure. The details of sector-wise outlays and expenditure giving the amounts spent on direct accounts, grants and subsidies, loans and capital accounts and revenue accounts are given in Table 4.

Out of the total expenditure incurred during the year, Rs. 325.13 lakhs or 82.33 per cent of the target of the year were spent on Agriculture and Community Development sector, Rs. 482.36 lakhs or 83.13 per cent on Irrigation sector, Rs. 185.38 lakhs or only 38.89 per cent or Power sector, Rs. 54.25 lakhs or 56.64 per cent on industries and Mining sector, Rs. 147.84 lakhs or 80.96 per cent on Roads sector, Rs. 324.96 lakhs or 80.56 per cent on Social Services sector and Rs. 6.56 lakhs or 38.75 per cent on Miscellaneous sector. The break-up of expenditure on the various sub-sectors of the Plan are given in Table 3. It will be evident that the highest achievement was in Community Development and National Extension Service sub-sector, where 101.91 per cent of the outlay for 1957-58 was spent. The next in order was Medical and Public Health sub-sector where 93.59 per cent of the allotment for the year was spent during 1957-58. The expenditure on Housing, Irrigation and Roads ranged between 80 and 85 per cent of the allotment while on Education, Co-operation and Forests and Soil Conservation sub-sectors it ranged between 70 and 80 per cent. In the case of Agriculture, Consolidation of Holdings and Fisheries it was between 60 and 70 per cent. The expenditure on Industries, Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare and Statistics stood between 50 and 60 per cent of the allotment. On Animal Husbandry, Power and Publicity it was between 30 and 45 per cent while on Tourism it was 24.79 per cent and on Mandies only 13.80 per cent. The expenditure and allotment on Tourism was, however, reported to be out of Plan ceilings during the year under report. The various

reasons for shortfalls under the different sectors are discussed under Section Two dealing with sector-wise review.

The expenditure during the year 1957-58 when compared with the previous year indicates that the highest achievement was in Miscellaneous sector where the expenditure was more by 117.94 per cent. The next in order was Industries and Mining, registering an increase by 111.34 per cent. It was higher by 40.15 per cent in Agriculture and Community Development sector, by 31.85 per cent in Power sector, by 19.58 per cent in Social Services sector and by 10.04 per cent in Roads sector. It was only in Irrigation sector that the expenditure during the year was less than previous year, whereas against an expenditure of Rs. 561.11 lakhs during 1956-57, only Rs. 482.36 lakhs were spent during 1957-58, thus registering a decrease by 14.03 per cent as compared to the previous year. It may, however, be added that allotment under Irrigation during the year under report was also less by 14.07 per cent as compared to the allotment during the previous year. Rs. 1.38 lakhs were spent on Mandies sub-sector during 1957-58 while no activity was recorded during 1956-57 on this sub-sector. Similarly, Rs. 0.89 lakhs were spent on Tourism for the first time. Within the broad sectors it may be seen that in Agriculture sub-sector, the expenditure during 1957-58 was higher by 123.45 per cent, in Consolidation of Holdings by 218.69 per cent, in Animal Husbandry by 122.57 per cent, in Co-operation by 107.53 per cent while in Forests and Soil Conservation sub-sector it was more by 16.63 per cent and in Community Development and National Extension Service sub-sector by 14.88 per cent. In Fisheries sub-sector the expenditure during 1957-58 increased to Rs. 1.06 lakhs from Rs. 0.04 lakhs speht in 1956-57. In Irrigation, the expenditure, excluding the share in common works decreased from Rs. 561.11 lakhs in 1956-57 to Rs. 482.36 lakhs in 1957-58. In Roads sector, there was an increase from Rs. 134.35 lakhs in 1956-57 to Rs. 147.84 lakhs in 1957-58. In Social Services sector, the expenditure on Education increased from Rs. 82.65 lakhs in 1956-57 to Rs. 137.51 lakhs in 1957-58, registering an increase by 66.38 per cent. The increase in expenditure was registered by 8.15 per cent in the case of Medical and Public Health sub-sector, 11.15 per cent in Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare sub-sector as compared to 1956-57. In Labour and Labour Welfare sub-sector, the expenditure increased from Rs. 1.56 lakhs in 1956-57 to Rs. 4.88 lakhs in 1957-58. In the Social Services sector, the shortfall in expenditure as compared to the previous year was registered only in the case of Housing sub-sector, whereas against Rs. 52.41 lakhs spent in 1956-57, Rs. 35.80 lakhs only were spent during 1957-58. In the Miscellaneous sector, the expenditure in Publicity and Statistics sub-sector was more by 31.42 per cent and 76 per cent respectively as compared to the

year 1956-57. Development of Mandies and Tourism were taken up only during the year under review. The overall conclusion of this comparison is that the tempo of expenditure was considerably high as compared to the first year of the Second Five Year Plan.

The following table gives the priority pattern that was originally envisaged when the year's expenditure was initially formulated against the pattern which has emerged out of the actual expenditure incurred by the end of the year on Plan schemes:—

S.No.	Sector	Percentage of total outlay	
		as originally estimated	as now estimated
1.	Agriculture and Community Development	19.34	21.30
2.	Irrigation	26.94	31.60
3.	Power	22.13	12.14
4.	Industries and Mining	4.45	3.58
5.	Roads	8.98	9.09
6.	Social Services	18.73	21.29
7.	Miscellaneous	0.43	0.43
	TOTAL	100.00	100.00

From the above table it would be evident that the sectors largely sustained priorities as envisaged in the Plan allocation for the year 1957-58, with the only exception that the Agriculture and Community Development sector and the Power sector had inter-changed their relative positions in the expenditure pattern. Thus the priority for Power was disturbed and was much less than Agriculture and Community Development and Social Services sector, as it emerged at the end of the year. There are only differences of degrees in the emphasis of various sectors when seen from the expenditure and allotment point of view. The bulk of the outlay during this year was on Agriculture, Irrigation and Power Projects.

In order to expedite progress, work on the improvement of procedure continued to receive attention during the year under report, the Rajasthan Administration Enquiry Committee examined into some of the factors which led to delays in the execution of the Plan schemes, and as a measure of adoption of the recommendations of this Committee, more powers have been delegated to the Heads of the Departments to avoid delay in the execution of Plan schemes. In addition the Co-ordination Committee presided over by the Development Commissioner and having the representatives of Finance Department, Planning and Development Department and the concerned Department of the sector to which the discussions related reviewed from time to time the progress of the Plan schemes and finalised measures to expedite financial and other sanctions for the various schemes. The Finance Department issued instructions regarding foreign exchange and emphasized that imports of materials requiring foreign exchange should be restricted to the items of highest priority or for maintenance of inescapable replacements. Procedure for timely receipt of loans, grants and subsidies from the Central Government for centrally assisted schemes was also evolved.

Owing to the simultaneous execution of Plan schemes in the various States of the country and also owing to the fact that the grades and salaries of the technical staff in the State were comparatively not as attractive as those available in the private sector, the shortage of technical personnel continued to be experienced during the year. To meet this shortage, fresh recruitments were made, promotions within the cadres were given and retired persons, even from other States were re-employed.

To give impetus to Plan schemes, local advisory committees, district development committees and other organisations were functioning during the year and non-officials were associated with their functioning. During the year under review "Vikas Samaroh" was also organised in every district to extend information relating to the Second Five Year Plan to the people through cultural programmes, popular lectures, seminars, exhibitions etc., with a view to elicit people's enthusiasm and participation. Towards the close of the year a co-ordination committee on public co-operation was also formed. This committee is intended to find ways and means to elicit further co-operation and participation of the public in Plan schemes.

In addition to the various measures adopted for increasing the efficiency and speeding up progress, steps were taken to evaluate

results through indenpendent agencies. For this purpose the Government has already appointed five Evaluation Committees for the following sectors:—

(1) Evaluation Committee for Community Projects.

(2) Evaluation Committee for Agricultural Production including Animal Husbandry and co-operation.

(3) Evaluation Committee for Roads and Buildings.

(4) Evaluation Committee for Irrigation.

(5) Evaluation Committee for Education.

The terms of reference of these committees are wide and comprehensive requiring them to assess the actual achievements, the benefits under th schemes and to indicate further lines of development with a view to meet the peoples' requirements.

CHAPTER IV

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

The success of the Plan largely depends on the availability of trained personnel for executing the schemes. This has been borne out by the difficulties and shortfalls during the First Five Year Plan and even during the year 1956-57. During the year under review, therefore, the training programmes in the various fields were intensified and careful attention was given to the subject so that the Plan programmes could be executed according to the schedule, and as far as possible, any bottleneck in this respect may be avoided during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan.

Under the Second Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 366.92 lakhs has been allotted for certain specific training and education schemes. Besides these, the normal educational institutions, both for general and technical education, also provide facilities for training the personnel. The training schemes provided both for training of personnel before employment and in-service training. During the year 1957-58, training programmes were proposed to be conducted in the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forests, Co-operation, Industries, Education, Medical and Public Health and Labour sectors for which Rs. 87.54 lakhs were allotted. Out of this amount Rs. 35.38 lakhs or 40.42 per cent were spent during the year under review on the various training programmes. The details of allotment and expenditure for educational training programmes under the various sectors for specific schemes during the Second Five Year Plan period and 1957-58 are given below:—

Sector	Second Five Year Plan provision 1956-61	Allotment for 1957-58	Expenditure during 1957-58	Expenditure as percentage of allotment (1957-58)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	48.57	13.19	9.17	69.52
2. Animal Husbandry	24.62	4.87	0.29	5.99
3. Forests & Soil Conservation	9.16	1.97	1.90	96.44
4. Cooperation	11.34	*	*	*
5. Industries	59.74	13.18	4.27	32.39

*Outside Plan ceilings.

1	2	3	4	5
6. Education	15.70	42.14	16.13	37.80
7. Medical & Public Health	24.10	5.70	1.86	32.63
8. Ayurvedic	9.43	0.78	0 66	84.61
9. Labour	21.66	5.71	1.10	19.26
TOTAL	366.92	87.54§	35.38§	40.42

In the agriculture sector, 2 agricultural colleges at Udaipur and Jobner for training candidates in degree courses in Agriculture were functioning. During the year under report, 29 students graduated from Udaipur college and 6 from Jobner college and Rs. 8.23 lakhs as against an allotment of Rs. 12.33 lakhs were spent on Udaipur college under the Plan. The capacity of Jobner college was also increased to 40 during the year under review. 2 extension training centres, each with a capacity of training 200 students per year, for imparting 6 months training courses, were also functioning. Attached to these were two basic agricultural school wings each with a capacity of training 60 students per year under one year course. Basic agricultural schools at Sawai Madhopur, Deoli and Udaipur each with a capacity of training 120 candidates per year under two months training course also continued to function. 268 Gram Sewaks received training in basic agriculture and extension methods through these basic agricultural schools and extension training centres in the state during the year under review. Rs. 0.54 lakh against an allotment of Rs. 0.38 lakh were spent on basic agricultural schools and Rs. 0.40 lakh, against an allotment of Rs. 0.48 lakh on extension training centres. This expenditure includes central share. Arrangements were also made to impart training to the departmental officers and to educate farmers in improved techniques of framing. One District Agricultural Officer was deputed for one year's training in Soil Conservation Research and Demonstration Institute, Dehradun, for development of local manurial resources and a scheme was taken up under which 3 officers, who had received training under the Government of India in all aspects of compost preparation and sewage utilization were appointed. 46 Inspectors were also appointed to be trained by above mentioned officers.

§ Excluding cooperative sector where the amount was beyond Plan ceilings.

The Veterinary College at Bikaner continued to impart training for degree and diploma courses in animal husbandry and veterinary with a capacity of training 64 candidates in each batch for four years' degree course, 60 candidates in each batch for 2 years' emergency diploma course and training to candidates for 6 months stockmen and compounders condensed course. During the year under review, 28 candidates passed from the College with the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and 72 candidates passed the Diploma Courses. Rs. 0.05 lakh were spent on advanced training as against an allotment of Rs. 0.16 lakh for the year and Rs. 0.21 lakh as against an allotment of Rs. 4.71 lakhs on Veterinary College, Bikaner. It was in this sector that the achievements were conspicuous; the number of candidates trained under degree and emergency diploma course was quite sufficient to meet the demand of the State for the entire Plan period. It was, in fact, felt that the emergency diploma course should be stopped to avoid unemployment specially of trained personnel in this sector. Here, Rajasthan could even supply trained personnel to the neighbouring States.

In the Forest sector, training programme continued to receive due emphasis and during the year under review, 26 Foresters were trained at Forest School, Alwar, 271 Forest Guards were trained at Forest Schools at Banswara, Jhalawar and Udaipur. Two Forest Officers were sent for training at the Indian Forests School, Dehradun. The State was maintaining its own training institutions for foresters and forest guards. Rs. 1.90 lakhs, against an allotment of Rs. 1.97 lakhs were spent on these training programmes.

The Co-operative training was being imparted at Jaipur, Kota and Bundi to Auditors, Assistant Inspectors and Managers of large societies. During the year under review, against the target of training 200 office bearers, 1000 committee members and 5000 members and potential members, 144 office bearers, 397 committee members and 6399 potential members were trained. Arrangements for the training of superior key personnel and managers in the cooperative sector were made by the Central Committee for Co-operative Training, Reserve Bank of India, while the training arrangements for block level cooperative officers were made by the Government of India. Both the allotment and the expenditure in this sector were beyond the Plan ceilings, during the year.

The Community Development and National Extension Service programme embraces an alround development in the community development areas and covers programmes relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Cooperation, Industries etc. To

meet the shortage of trained personnel for the success of the various schemes under the programme, the training programme continued to receive special attention under a Director of Training. Besides, training in basic agriculture and extension methods to the Gram Sewaks, the training was also imparted to the village leaders through 230 village leaders' training camps in the community development and national extension service block areas so that the progressive farmers may be educated in the improved techniques of farming. In the village leaders' training camps, 10500 village leaders participated. Besides these camps, integrated camps for overall training to the village leaders were also organised to impart new ideas to them. 75 Industries Extension Officers were under training during the year and 37 trained officers were in position in the community development and national extension service areas. Besides, training of Block Development Officers, Medical Officers, Animal Husbandry Officers continued at the specialized institutions outside the state. The Social Education Organisers required under community development programme for social education development were being trained at Udaipur and other centres. Lady Social Education Organisers were, however, not forthcoming in adequate numbers for training and appointment. The output of trained village level workers was conspicuously successful. As against the requirement of 360 Village Level Workers per year in basic agriculture and extension methods, the institutions in the state have a provision of imparting training to 480 Village Level Workers. It was, therefore, felt that one Basic Agricultural School should be closed during the year 1958-59.

To meet the demand of technical personnel for the organisational set-up and implementation of various schemes in the Industries sector, persons were sent for training immediately after recruitment. 136 Industries Extension Officers have so far been trained and 75 were receiving training during the year at Konivilaspur, Nasik, Poona, Small Industries Service Institute, Delhi, and Leather Training Institute, Madras. In addition, two Instructors were also under training and 17 had already been trained by the close of the year. Similarly, 6 District Industries Officers were sent for training at Madras and after their return another batch of six is proposed to be sent. 4 Supervisors of Production-cum-Training Centres were also sent for training at Faridabad Training Institute. In addition, the Cottage Industries Institute at Jaipur and Bikaner were proposed to be reorganised for training of Instructors in weaving. One Wool Technological Institute was also functioning during the year. The Leather Training Institute at Jaipur was also proposed to be run for the purpose. The various training

institutions which could not hithertofore be successfully worked for want of persons of required experience, knowledge and equipment, received further impetus during the year and nearly 400 craftsmen were trained in different centres in Rajasthan. 37 production-cum-training centres for training in 16 different trades were functioning during the year. Some of the major workshops which were started towards the end of the last financial year, were equipped with requisite tools and machinery. In this sector Rs. 4.27 lakhs against an allotment of Rs. 13.18 lakhs were spent on the various training-cum-production centres during the year under report. Rs. 0.29 lakh were spent on blanket production-cum-training centres against an allotment of Rs. 3.30 lakhs, Rs. 0.33 lakh as against an allotment of Rs. 0.44 lakh on druggets and carpets production-cum-training centres, Rs. 2.94 lakhs against an allotment of Rs. 8.84 lakhs on other production-cum-training centres and Rs. 0.71 lakh against an allotment of Rs. 0.60 lakh on Gadia Lohar Workshops.

In the Medical and Public Health sector training programmes were organised in the Medical College as well as in other institutions. The intake of students in Medical College, Jaipur, was raised to 90 fresh students from 85 during the previous year. During the year under review 36 candidates passed the M.B. B.S., (Final) Examination from this College. A wing for training compounders and midwives was also attached to this college. 100 compounders at Jaipur and Jodhpur and 95 auxiliary nurses and midwives at Bikaner, Kota, Alwar, Bharatpur, Udaipur and Jodhpur against the target of 190 and 180 respectively were trained during the year. Rs. 0.65 lakh as against an allotment of Rs. 1.83 lakhs on training of nurses and midwives and Rs. 0.78 lakh as against an allotment of Rs. 1.23 lakhs were spent on training of compounders during the year. Besides, 50 dais were trained as against the target of 180 at Dausa, Sikar and Pratapgarh centres. Rs. 0.08 lakh as against an allotment of Rs. 0.30 lakh were spent on training of dais. 5 Candidates against the target of 24 under the scheme of integration of public health with basic course in nursing at Jaipur and Jodhpur, received training during the year. Only Rs. 0.12 lakh as against an allotment of Rs. 1.19 lakhs on these schemes could be spent during the year. Since the requisite number of candidates for the training were not available on the salary and emoluments, the State Government had ultimately to decide that this scheme should be dropped in coming years. Under the scheme of training of auxiliary health workers, 25 workers were trained during the year and Rs. 0.23 lakh as against an allotment of Rs. 1.15 lakhs were spent on this scheme. Thus it will be seen that the training programmes were not running satisfactorily in the Medical sector where

candidates were not forthcoming for selection for training at various stages i.e., T.B. Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurses and other categories of the staff, with the result that the number of candidates trained in each category was far too low as compared to the target for the same. The State Government was conscious of the fact and efforts were made to attract people for these jobs.

In the Ayurvedic sector, training to candidates were being imparted at Udaipur and Jaipur Ayurvedic colleges, under the scheme of upgrading the Ayurvedic colleges. 50 candidates were admitted for training, providing them suitable stipends in the Ayurvedic Colleges. Besides these, 21 private candidates also qualified at the close of the year in Ayurvedic science. Rs. 0.48 lakh as against an allotment of Rs. 0.28 lakh were spent on the scheme of upgrading of Ayurvedic colleges during the year. Thus the targets were exceeded both in expenditure as well as in the number of candidates trained during the year. Besides, research work on dysentry and infantile paralysis was also being taken up in the Ayurvedic colleges. The training of Ayurvedic compounders and nurses was in progress under which 100 trainees were admitted, out of which 74 qualified at the close of the year. On this scheme, Rs. 0.18 lakh against an allotment of Rs. 0.50 lakh were spent.

With a view to meet the demand of technical personnel in the State, the output of technical personnel from the Civil Engineering College, Jodhpur, and Birla Engineering College, Pilani, was being supplemented by the various technical institutions. The Civil Engineering College, Jodhpur, had arrangements for training of overseers besides providing facilities for training of 80 candidates for B.E. degree, while the Birla Engineering College, Pilani had the capacity of training 80 candidates in each batch for B.E. degree in Electrical and Mechanical branches individually. During the year under review, only four candidates passed from Birla Engineering College, Pilani. Rs. 3.18 lakhs as against an allotment of Rs. 8.20 lakhs were spent on the various courses in M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur. Besides, two polytechnics, one at Ajmer and the other at Udaipur, were also started during the year under review and Rs. 0.78 lakh as against an allotment of Rs. 10.00 lakhs were spent on these. Overseers' course was also started at Vidya Bhawan, Udaipur. Mining Technological Institute was also set up at Udaipur during the year under review. Wings were also added to multipurpose higher secondary schools and crafts courses were introduced in 400 institutions. During the year under review, two teachers' training colleges were functioning. The training college at Bikaner

was raised to the B. Ed. standard. 431 Candidates obtained the B. Ed. degree during the year under review. Besides, B.T. training schools were also opened and short-term training courses organised. Various conferences, seminars and refresher courses were also organised during the year, to impart training to the teachers. Rs. 5.13 lakhs against an allotment of Rs. 6.80 lakhs were spent on opening of B.T. training centres; Rs. 4.11 lakhs against an allotment of Rs. 7.87 lakhs on short-term training courses; Rs. 0.42 lakh against an allotment of Rs. 0.70 lakh on conferences, seminars and refresher courses and Rs. 0.56 lakh against an allotment of Rs. 2.06 lakhs on technical and vocational training institute. Scholarships for technical education to the extent of Rs. 0.40 lakh against the same target were also advanced. Besides, Rs. 0.03 lakh, fulfilling the target for the year, were spent on various courses for training in music, dances, drama and fine arts. In the Labour sector, schemes relating to training in technical trades were in operation and Rs. 1.10 lakhs as against an allotment of Rs. 5.71 lakhs were spent on them. This expenditure did not include Central share. Two centres opened during the last year continued to impart training in technical trades during the year.

Besides these specific training programmes, the State Government also took into consideration the training needs of Administrative and Accounts Service personnel. The Accounts Training School at Jaipur was training the Accounts Clerks, Accountants, Block Development Officers, Rajasthan Accounts Service probationers and Assistant Secretaries etc., in financial, accounts and service rules etc. The Rajasthan Administrative Service Training School was also organised during the year at Jodhpur.

At the close of the year, with a view to study the demand and supply position of technical personnel with proper emphasis on the modes and phasing of supply and demand, 3 working groups on manpower, i.e., one each for Agriculture and allied subjects, Engineering and Medical and Public Health were constituted by the State Government. The reports of the working groups are awaited.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

The spiral of rising food prices, the continued and increasing imports of foodgrains, partly contributing to the foreign exchange crisis, and the resultant effect of both on the Plan and the entire economy of the country, further emphasized the importance of agricultural production programmes. While in the long run, on the availability of full irrigation facilities, after the completion of its 3 major irrigation projects i.e., Bhakra-Nangal, Chambal and the Rajasthan Canal, Rajasthan will contribute substantially towards the food resources of the country, in helping to ease the immediate problems, efforts to raise agricultural production and standard of living of the rural masses were intensified. The focal agency i.e., the Community projects and the National Extension Service Organisation, through which these programmes are to be largely carried out and implemented in the rural areas, also gained further momentum.

The sector includes programmes for increasing agricultural production and its concomitant, consolidation of holidings, developing animal husbandry and fisheries, forest and soil conservation, co-operation and community development and national extension services. The total allocation on agriculture and community development during the year 1957-58 was Rs. 394.91 lakhs which was 22.83 per cent of the total Second Five Year Plan allocation in this sector, 18.34 per cent of the total allocation under the Plan for the year 1957-58 and was 23.57 per cent more than the allocation for the year 1956-57. The expenditure incurred during the year 1957-58 in this sector was Rs. 325.13 lakhs which represented 82.33 per cent of the year's allocation and showed an increase of 40.15 per cent over the expenditure incurred during the preceding year. The following table gives the allocations envisaged within the sector at the beginning of the year in the allocation and the actuals which actually emerged at the end of the year by expenditure.

Programmes	Pribrities in 1957-58 on the basis of	
	Allocation (in percentage)	Expenditure
1. Community Development & National Extension Service	45.99	56.92
2. Agriculture	27.38	22.16
3. Co-operation	8.96	8.90
4. Animal Husbandry	7.45	3.94
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	7.26	6.41
6. Consolidation of Holdings	2.53	1.94
7. Fisheries	0.43	0.33
TOTAL ..	100.00	100.00

[redacted]

The above table indicates that within the sector, the original allocation envisaged first priority to be given to the Community Development and National Extension Service which claimed nearly 46 per cent of the allocation and this was followed by Agriculture proper, claiming nearly 21 per cent. For the remaining programmes, in the descending order, priorities were given to Co-operation, Animal Husbandry, Consolidation of Holdings and Fisheries. The actual expenditure, however, indicates that except for inter-change of places between Forests and Animal Husbandry, the original priorities have been maintained although the relative importance has varied. The Community Development and National Extension Service claimed nearly 57 per cent and Agriculture only nearly 22 per cent. It is interesting to note that the priorities in original allocation for the year under review, which were inter-changed between Forests and Animal Husbandry as against the allocation for the preceding year, were again reversed to their original position as provided for in the previous year's allotment.

1. AGRICULTURE

The scheme under agriculture largely provided for increasing agricultural production of foodgrains, sugarcane and cotton through minor irrigation like construction and deepening of wells, development of village tanks, provision of loans for water lifting equipment like pumping sets and persian wheels, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, distribution of manures and fertilizers, plant protection measures, research and collection of statistics relating to the various aspects of the agricultural programmes and agricultural education. Out of the 31 schemes provided for execution under the Plan, 28 schemes functioned during the year as against 20 schemes in the previous year. The allocation on schemes for the year was Rs. 108.14 lakhs which represented 25.19 per cent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision on agriculture and was 37.42 per cent more than the previous year's allocation. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 72.04 lakhs or 66.62 per cent of the year's allocation inspite of the increase in expenditure to the extent of 123.45 per cent over the expenditure for the previous year. The shortfall has largely been under the research schemes. The details of expenditure and achievements under the schemes are as follows:—

(1) *Land Reclamation and Soil Conservation*.—Against an allocation of Rs. 4.23 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 2.24 lakhs was spent during the year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1.68 lakhs was advanced largely to such cultivators, who owned atleast 100 acres of land and were able to, besides breaking new land, use them in farming operations resulting in increased production, for the purchase of tractors.

40000 acres are estimated to have been reclaimed against the target of 8000 acres. In addition 9,480 acres were protected under soil conservation against a target of 1,500 acres.

(2) *Minor Irrigation.*—The total allocation for the year was Rs. 35.34 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 35.76 lakhs or 101.19 per cent was incurred. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 28.40 lakhs were spent on advancing loans for the construction of wells, Rs. 2 lakhs for the purchase of equipment for deepening of wells, Rs. 3.09 lakhs on development of village tanks and Rs. 2.27 lakhs for advancing loans for water lifting equipments like pumping sets and persian wheels. This along with the activities under the community development and national extension service programme for minor irrigation and the normal revenue taccavi loans resulted in the construction of 11,852 new wells, deepening of 2,163 wells, development of 98 village tanks, installation of 180 pumping sets and 223 persian wheels against the targets of construction of 5,600 new wells, deepening of 2,000 wells, development of 100 village tanks and installation of 176 pumping sets and 300 persian wheels, respectively.

(3) *Production and Distribution of Improved Seeds, Compost, Manures and Fertilizers.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 32.70 lakhs, out of which Rs. 28.24 lakhs were for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds and Rs. 4.46 lakhs for manures and fertilizers, only Rs. 14.21 lakhs were spent, from which Rs. 10.35 lakhs were for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds and Rs. 3.86 lakhs for distribution of manures and fertilizers, particularly on the development of compost and local manurial resources including simple manurial trials. Against the target of starting 20 farms of 100 acres each and 4 farms of 25 acres each and construction of 90 seed stores in the year under review, besides maintaining the farms opened during the preceding year, the work of acquiring lands for 19 farms of 100 acres each and constructing 71 seed stores was taken in hand during the year. Of these seed farms, farming operations commenced during the year under review on 16 farms of 100 acres each and seed production had started on 6 farms of 100 acres each. Besides, 2.74 lakh maunds of improved seeds, 3,717 tons of ammonium sulphate and 344 tons of super phosphate were distributed against the targets of 3 lakh maunds of improved seeds, 6,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 600 tons of super phosphate, respectively. In addition, 2.84 lakh tons of compost was distributed against the target of 1.60 lakh tons. The scheme of development of local manurial resources was also started during the year and loans were advanced to Panchayats and Local Bodies.

(4) *Plant Protection.*—Concerted plant protection operations were continued against the phadka, grass hoppers, rates and other pests and diseases for the protection of food crops, vegetables, fruit trees, seed stores and control of weeds and wheat rusts. An amount of Rs. 2.55 lakhs was spent against an allocation of Rs. 3.73 lakhs. The achievements under the schemes have far exceeded the physical targets. Bulk of the plant protection operations were being carried out in the State, without any charge, on the cultivators' field. Raticide to control rats has become very popular and is in great demand even on payment basis. The details of achievements and physical targets under various plant protection measures are given in the table relating to physical achievements.

(5) *Sugarcane, Cotton and Fruit Development.*—Under these three schemes, against an allocation of Rs. 5.77 lakhs, Rs. 3.61 lakhs were spent. As a result of these, an additional production of 1.47 lakh tons of sugarcane and 30,000 bales of cotton were produced against the targets of 1.02 lakh tons of sugarcane and 29,000 bales of cotton. On the scheme relating to development of fruits, Rs. 1.87 lakhs were spent and 1,08,311 trees were distributed.

(6) *Agricultural Information, Statistics, Research and Education.*—Against the total allocation of Rs. 25.49 lakhs an amount of Rs. 13.10 lakhs was spent during the year. The research schemes largely suffered because of the non-availability of technical personnel and equipment for the laboratories, particularly the items involving foreign exchange. Five Research Sections, i.e., Agricultural Botany, Agricultural Chemistry, Plant Pathology, Entomology and Statistics were attached to the Agriculture Department. These sections carried on research and experiments relating to types and varieties of seeds which were high yielding and disease resistant as well as yielded quality grains and were adaptable to soil and climatic conditions in Rajasthan. A station was established for the production of hybrid maize seeds and for the retention of suitable strains of millets, at Tayabji Maize Farm, Ajmer. Soil and water samples were analysed. Reconnaissance soil survey of 7 districts of Jodhpur Division, 5 districts of Udaipur Division and Sri Ganganagar District of Bikaner Division has been completed. The Statistical Section, besides conducting crop cutting surveys on the food crops, extended them to cotton and oilseeds and prepared designs for the Chemist, Pathologist, Botanist as well as analysed the results of experiments. The scheme of rationalised supervision of agricultural statistics was in operation in Ajmer District. In addition, the section was providing data on the progress of schemes under the agriculture sector. The agricultural information section was carrying the

scientific information to the cultivators through publications in simple Hindi, visual aids, field demonstrations and exhibitions. The schemes for agricultural education provided for an Agriculture College at Udaipur, Extension Training Centres at Kota and Sheoganj and 5 Basic Agricultural Schools. The Agriculture College, Udaipur reached the first phase of full development during the year under review and against a target of 30 graduates, the first batch of 29 graduates passed the college. The institution will meet the growing demand of agricultural graduates for the implementation of the various schemes. Besides, 268 Gram Sewaks received training in basic agriculture and extension methods through the Basic Agricultural Schools and Extension Training Centres in the State.

(7) *Agricultural Marketing.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 0.88 lakh a sum of Rs. 0.57 lakh was spent during the year on the scheme relating to providing better marketing facilities and introduction of regulated markets. The department has collected data about the marketable surplus for certain mandies as well as conducted a Milk Survey for Jaipur City as a preliminary to the introduction of regulated markets, and other measures for improving marketing of products.

For implementing these schemes, the departmental organisation has been continuously strengthened and now besides the Headquarters staff equipped with the 5 Research Sections, there is 1 Deputy Director for each Division, 1 District Agricultural Officer for each District except for Jaisalmer and Bikaner Districts where the Assistant District Agricultural Officers are provided. The districts of Jaipur and Ganganagar have been given 2 District Agricultural Officers instead of 1 each. One Agricultural Extension Officer is provided for every block. In addition, public co-operation for the various agricultural programmes is obtained and non-official agencies such as Bharat Sewak Samaj and Farmers Forum are being utilised. The Panchayats, Co-operatives and Vikas Mandals have also been associated to assist in the implementation of the programmes.

Agricultural Production Potential.

The Second Five Year Plan envisages that the implementation of the various schemes discussed above will result in the creation of production potential of various commodities. The targets are that by the end of the concluding year of the Second Five Year Plan, through implementation of the various schemes, the State would have created a potential for producing 8.13 lakh tons of foodgrains, 2.65 lakh bales of cotton, 1.1 lakh tons of sugarcane (gur) and 2.43

CEREALS
LAKH TONS
LAKH ACRES
40
30
20
10
200
150
100
50
56-57
57-58
PULSES
LAKH TONS
LAKH ACRES
20
15
10
5
100
75
50
25
56-57
57-58
SUGARCANE
'000 TONS
'000 ACRES
800
600
400
200
90
45
56-57
57-58
OIL SEEDS
'000 TONS
LAKH ACRES
360
270
180
90
24
18
12
6
56-57
57-58
COTTON
'000 BALES
LAKH ACRES
225
150
75
6
4
2
56-57
57-58

lakh tons of oilseeds. Similar targets were fixed for the year under review and the various measures incorporated under agricultural programmes during the year envisaged an additional production potential of 1.12 lakh tons of foodgrains, 1.02 lakh tons of sugarcane (gur) and 0.29 lakh bales of cotton against which the achievements are 1.11 lakh tons of foodgrains, 1.47 lakh tons of sugarcane (gur) and 0.30 lakh bales of cotton. The contribution of various schemes towards these various production potentials is indicated in Tabes No. 14, 15 and 16 in the appendices to this report.

Land Utilisation and Agricultural Production.

While it is both erroneous and difficult to draw conclusions from the land use statistics from year to year, the changes in land utilisation, irrigation and crop pattern are clearly discernable over longer periods. The land utilisation statistics for the year ending June, 1957, indicate that out of the total geographical area according to village papers of 84 million acres, 4.21 per cent was under forests, 17.56 per cent was not available for cultivation, 25.61 per cent was other uncultivated area excluding current fallows, 16.27 per cent was fallow land and 36.35 per cent was the net area sown during the year. The double cropped area was 9.38 per cent of the gross cropped area. The land utilisation statistics since the first year of the First Five Year Plan indicate that while the area under other uncultivated land excluding current fallows has remained almost constant at nearly 26 per cent of the total geopraphical area and the fallow land has varied between 15 to 18 per cent, the area under forests and the net area sown has constantly been increasing both in absolute terms and the percentage share in the total geographical area, and the area not available for cultivation has been constantly on decline, again both absolutely and in terms of percentage share. The share of forest area in the total geographical area has risen from 3.38 per cent in 1951-52 to 4.21 per cent by the end of June, 1957. Similarly, the share of the net area sown in the total geographical area has increased from 27.17 per cent in 1951-52 to 36.35 per cent by the end of the year ending June, 1957. On the other hand the share of the area not available for cultivation has decreased from 26.20 per cent in 1951-52 to 17.56 per cent by the end of the year ending June, 1957. With the increase in irrigation facilities the area which is at present not available for cultivation and which is uncultivated (excluding current fallows) is likely to go more and more under cultivation. The double cropped area has also been constantly increasing and by the end of the year ending June, 1957, it was nearly 3 times of the area at the end of the year ending June, 1952, and the percentage share of the double cropped area to gross cropped area in the State

has increased from 4.53 per cent in 1951-52 to 9.38 per cent by the end of the year ending June, 1957.

Acreage and Production.

The efforts of the Government and the people in raising the agricultural economy of the State have been hampered by the erratic monsoon and its concomitants and other unfavourable weather and climatic conditions which prevailed during the year under review. These have largely been responsible for the state of acreage and crop production reported for the year. The acreage and production under Rabi crops which had exhibited a tendency of constant rise during the preceding few years, suffered a severe set back. Absence of timely rains and their proper distribution were responsible for poor sowing of Rabi crop. They suffered further due to lack of proper irrigation of growing crops and received the final blow when from certain areas hailstorm and rusting of wheat crop was reported to have damaged the crops only a little while before harvesting. According to final estimates for the year 1957-58, as compared to the revised estimates for the year 1956-57, the area under wheat declined by 20.85 per cent and production by as much as 37.57 per cent. Similarly, the acreage under barley declined by 17.07 per cent and the production by 30.85 per cent and the production of the year under review was the lowest amongst the preceding six years. The production of rice and small millets was again the lowest amongst the preceding six years. Similarly, the acreage and production of gram suffered set backs as it came down by 19.28 per cent and 50.38 per cent respectively during the year under review as compared to the revised estimates of the preceding year. The acreage under oil-seeds also declined by 6.61 per cent and the production by 26.06 per cent. The relieving feature of the agricultural situation during the year, however, was that Kharif production improved over the previous year, although it was less than the peak year production of 1953-54. The acreage and production of Bajra for the year 1957-58 at 9,564,000 acres and 790,000 tons was the peak production of the preceding 6 years. The two cash crops, sugarcane and cotton, continued to record ipmrovements both under acreage and production. While both acreage and production under sugarcane were at their peak during the year under review, when compared to the position during the preceding five years, the production of cotton was at peak although the acreage was less than the peak acreage in 1955-56. The detailed information about the acreage and production of crops in Rajasthan is given in Tables 12 and 13 in the appendices to this report.

The scheme for the consolidation of holdings was put into operation for the first time during the year 1956-57 and ground for actual field operations to be started during the year 1957-58 was prepared. During the year under review some officers were sent for training to Punjab while others were trained at local training centres. The Director also undertook study tours to U.P. and Madhya Pradesh for making comparative study of the working programmes in those States. By the end of the year under review, 2 Settlement Officers (Consolidation), 5 Consolidation Officers, 12 Assistant Consolidation Officers, 53 Inspectors and 263 Surveyors had received the requisite training.

Out of the total allotment of Rs. 32.50 lakhs, Rs. 10 lakhs or 30.77 per cent was allotted for the year 1957-58. Against this allocation a sum of Rs. 6.31 lakhs or 63.10 per cent of the total allocation was spent during the year under review. The expenditure was more than 218 per cent of the previous year's expenditure. By the end of the year under review nearly 57,306 acres of land were consolidated in the districts of Jaipur, Ganganagar and Pali against the target of consolidating 1 lakh acres. These achievements for the year, however, do not take into account the partially completed operations, with the addition of which, the achievements would amount to 1,84,000 acres. While the progress has been encouraging the handicaps in the implementation of the scheme are the lack of availability of systematic records and the conservatism of the rural masses together with their sentimental attachments to their hereditary lands. In addition to remedying these handicaps it is further proposed to work out a scheme so that settlement and consolidation operations should be co-ordinated, and in areas where colonization schemes are in operation the consolidation programmes may be simultaneously carried out.

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Cattle constitute an important asset of the State. Of the total bovine population of the country 10.6 per cent is reared in Rajasthan. The improvement in the breed of the cattle and their protection from various diseases are the primary objectives of most of the schemes under the animal husbandry programme. The programme covered dairy and poultry development schemes, All-India key village scheme, Gaushala development and Gosadans, construction of veterinary hospitals, conversion of dispensaries into hospitals and opening of new dispensaries including mobile dispensaries, purchase and subsidies of calves and bull premium schemes, re-

habilitation of nomadic breeders, camel improvement, cattle shows, sheep and wool development and veterinary education. During the year under review significant developments took place in the organisational set up for implementing the schemes. A whole time Director of Animal Husbandry was appointed and the Department was separated from the Agriculture Department in July, 1957. Few months later, the Sheep and Wool Development Office of the Industries Department was also transferred to the newly created Animal Husbandry Department and the Industries Department retained only the work of processing of wool. In addition special officers were appointed for the execution of most of the schemes and the over-all strength of the Department increased.

Of the total Plan allocation of Rs. 211.19 lakhs, Rs. 29.40 lakhs or 13.92 per cent were allotted for the year 1957-58. The allotment was 17.30 per cent higher than the allotment for the preceding year. Against this allocation, a sum of Rs. 12.82 lakhs or only 43.60 per cent of the year's allocation was incurred during the year under review. While the expenditure incurred during the year under review fell short against the allotment, it was more than double of the expenditure incurred in the previous year. Against an allocation of Rs. 2.14 lakhs on the organisational and supervisory staff Rs. 2.37 lakhs were spent during the year.

Of the 21 schemes under the sector, provision was made during the year for 18 schemes out of which only one could not be taken up by the close of the year under review. The physical targets and achievements under major groups of schemes are given below—

(1) *Cattle Improvement Schemes.*—Of the 21 schemes provided for under the programme, the group covers 6 schemes dealing with the setting up of all-India key village centres, gaushala development, opening of gosadans, purchase and distribution of bull calves, bull premium scheme and organisation of cattle shows. Against a total allocation of Rs. 6.14 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 4.11 lakhs was spent during the year under review. 2 All-India key village centres were opened during the year under review at Sanchore (Jalore district) and Mahajan (Bikaner district), 8 centres were selected for gaushala development and 1 gosadan was opened at Khedra (Sawai Madhopur district). Under the schemes for purchase and distribution of bull calves, 100 bull calves of different breeds were purchased and distributed for rearing purposes in complete fulfilment of the year's target. The scheme for bull premium could not come into operation and against the target of organising 6 cattle shows only 1 was organised at Nagaur.

(2) *Dairy and Milk Supply.*—Under the scheme, the entire sum of Rs. 0.12 lakh as provided for, was utilized largely on conducting surveys of milk pockets in Jaipur and Alwar districts.

(3) *Poultry Development.*—Out of the provision of Rs. 1.11 lakhs a sum of Rs. 0.35 lakh (excluding expenditure incurred on buildings) was spent. 3 poultry centres were opened at Kota, Kekri and Jaipur.

(4) *Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The 5 schemes, the total provision for which for the year under review was Rs. 3.46 lakhs, accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 1.23 lakhs only. 1 Mobile Dispensary was functioning at Dungarpur and 12 new dispensaries were opened at various centres in the state. The remaining 3 schemes relating to conversion of veterinary dispensaries into hospitals, eradication of rinderpest and mass immunisation of cattle were not provided for during the year under review.

(5) *Camel Improvement.*—Against a provision of Rs. 0.27 lakh only Rs. 0.06 lakh were spent and 50 camels were selected for improvement.

(6) *Sheep and Wool Development.*—Against the 3 schemes, a sum of Rs. 11.29 lakhs was provided for the year under review against which only Rs. 2.15 lakhs were spent. 22 Extension Centres were established to look after the development of sheep.

(7) *Veterinary Education and Training.*—Against an allocation of Rs. 4.87 lakhs, a sum of only Rs. 0.29 lakh was spent on the Veterinary College, Bikaner, and training of personnel. The building programme at the Veterinary College, Bikaner, could not be undertaken. The College continued to train personnel under the two years' short-term training course, in addition to the regular training course, to meet the shortage of trained personnel.

IV. CO-OPERATION

The schemes under co-operative sector are largely based on an All-India pattern which itself has emerged out of the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee and the emphasis laid on the co-operative movement under the Second Five Year Plan. These schemes provided for subsidy and loans for the various types of co-operative societies for share capital, training and recruitment of staff, construction of godowns, creation of funds etc. The co-operative movement in the state is not very old and, therefore, the organisation to execute various schemes has been developed gradually. It was considerably strengthened during the year under

review by the appointment of 2 Deputy Registrars, 5 Assistant Registrars and nearly 151 persons on the inspection side. A sum of Rs. 4.24 lakhs was spent on strengthening of the department against an allocation of Rs. 9.23 lakhs. The strengthening has resulted in marked improvement in the performance of the schemes. The allocation for the year i.e., Rs. 35.40 lakhs was 13.10 per cent higher than the preceding year and represented 21.58 per cent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision, and yet the expenditure for the year under review amounted to Rs. 27 lakhs which was 107.53 per cent higher than the preceding year and represented 76.27 per cent of the preceding year's allocation as against only 44.56 per cent of the preceding year's allocation spent during that year. During the year under review all the 11 schemes included in the Plan were provided for but 2 of them dealing with co-operative farming and co-operative training and research could not be taken up. The progress of the remaining schemes is given as under:—

(1) *Share Capital Contribution to Co-operative Institutions.*—The schemes provided for share capital contribution to 105 Large Sized Credit Societies, 5 new Central Co-operative Banks, 11 old Central Co-operative Banks, 1 Apex Co-operative Bank and 1 Land Mortgage Bank with a view to strengthen their financial structure. Against these targets, contributions of share capital were made to 96 Large Sized Credit Societies, 5 new and 3 old Central Co-operative Banks, 1 Apex Co-operative Bank and 1 Land Mortgage Bank. The entire contribution of share capital amounting to Rs. 21.75 lakhs against an allocation of Rs. 23.40 lakhs was received from the Reserve Bank of India as loan to the State Government, was advanced to the co-operative institutions.

(2) *Godowns for Large Sized Credit Societies.*—During the year under review, 41 godowns were proposed to be constructed for Large Sized Credit Societies. The work was taken in hand in respect of all the godowns. Against an allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 5.10 lakhs was incurred.

(3) *Subsidy for Staff of Co-operative Institutions.*—An amount of Rs. 1.28 lakhs was advanced out of the allocation of Rs. 2.15 lakhs as subsidy for staff of 105 Large Sized Credit Societies and 5 Central Co-operative Banks during the year under review as compared to an amount of Rs. 0.84 lakh given to 45 Large Sized Credit Societies and 5 Central Co-operative Banks during the preceding year. In addition, subsidy was continued to 52 old Large Sized Credit Societies and 14 old Central Co-operative Banks.

(4) *Marketing Societies.*—During the year under review, 1 Apex Marketing Society was organised with a view to co-ordinate

the activities of the co-operative marketing societies at the primary level and by way of contributing share capital and subsidy to its staff, an amount of Rs. 2.41 lakhs was spent against an allotment of Rs. 2.61 lakhs. In addition, a sum of Rs. 5.02 lakhs representing 96.54 per cent of the year's allocation of Rs. 5.20 lakhs was incurred during the year under review for share capital contribution and subsidy to the staff of 11 new and 4 old Primary Marketing Societies and construction of 11 godowns to these societies as per Plan schedule.

(5) *Processing Societies.*—The Plan provided for the establishment of 2 Cotton Gins and 1 Oil Mill out of which 1 Co-operative Cotton Gin was established during the year under review and an amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs against an allocation of Rs. 2.62 lakhs was spent in providing share capital contribution towards the establishment of the society.

(6) *State Warehousing Corporation.*—The State Warehousing Corporation proposed to be established during the year, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore, was established and shares worth Rs. 10 lakhs were issued during the year. The issued capital has been subscribed equally by the Government of Rajasthan and the Central Warehousing Corporation. The Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation Rules, 1957 under the Agricultural Produce (Development of Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956 were framed and notified.

(7) *Creation of funds.*—2 Development funds known as Co-operative Development Fund and Relief and Guarantee Fund were created during the year under review with Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 0.75 lakhs respectively for developing the non-credit activities under the Plan programme.

(8) *Co-operative farming.*—Against a target of organising 5 farming societies, 3 societies were organised but the subsidy for the purpose could not be given since the pattern of central assistance under the scheme was not finalised.

As a result of all these activities the co-operative movement has been gaining strength. By the close of the year ending March, 1958, the number of co-operative societies had increased to 10,152 with a membership of 4,30,679 from 8,747 co-operative societies with a membership of 3,17,245 at the end of March, 1957, indicating an increase of 16.06 per cent and 35.75 per cent respectively. The detailed statistics of co-operative movement as on 30th June, 1957 alongwith their comparison with previous years are available in tables 17 and 18 given in appendices to this report.

V. FORESTS AND SOIL CONSERVATION.

The forest development in the state is envisaged to be carried out through the implementation of schemes of 3 broad categories:—

(1) Demarcation, settlement and forest education and training.

(2) Development of forests through afforestation, plantation, rehabilitation of forests in development areas.

(3) Provision of amenities for forest development work including scheme of soil conservation, building of national park and games sanctuaries and construction of roads and buildings.

Of the total Plan allocation of Rs. 182 lakhs for forests, Rs. 28.67 lakhs were allotted for the year under review and this constituted 15.75 per cent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision and was higher by 73.13 per cent than the previous year's allotment. Against this allocation, an expenditure of Rs. 20.83 lakhs was incurred representing 72.65 per cent of the year's allotment. The progress of expenditure and physical achievements under each of the broad categories of the schemes are given below:—

(1) *Demarcation, Settlement and Forest Education and Training.*—The allotment on schemes dealing with forest education, preparation of plans, forest demarcation and settlement and forest research, amounted to Rs. 8.57 lakhs against which Rs. 6.84 lakhs or 79.81 per cent of the allotment were spent. In terms of physical achievements besides training of forest personnel, as discussed under the training programmes, an area of 1,560 sq. miles was demarcated and settled against a target of 4,500 sq. miles. The silvicultural research organised during the preceding year was continued and the working plan for 4 forest divisions have been prepared.

(2) *Development of Forests.*—With a view to develop forests, Rs. 5.03 lakhs for village afforestation, Rs. 2.70 lakhs for commercial plantations, Rs. 0.53 lakhs for industrial plantation, Rs. 0.57 lakhs for rehabilitation of jagir forests and Rs. 1.43 lakhs for existing forests, making a total of Rs. 10.26 lakhs were alloted for the year 1957-58, against which a total amount of Rs. 9.12 lakhs representing nearly 89 per cent of the year's allotment were spent. Out of the total expenditure, Rs. 3.58 lakhs, Rs. 3.24 lakhs, Rs. 0.48 lakh, Rs. 0.51 lakh and Rs. 1.31 lakhs were spent on village afforestation, commercial plantations, industrial plantations, rehabilitation of jagir forests and rehabilitation of existing forests respectively. As

a result of it, besides maintaining earlier plantations, plantations in 3,800 acres of land subject to wind and water erosion was carried out against the target of 3,700 acres. 960 acres of land were covered under commercial plantations and 200 acres under industrial plantations. Rehabilitation of forests, both by re-stocking and other cultural operations was also carried out. Jagir forests covering an area of 1,700 acres and existing forests covering an area of 7,174 acres were rehabalitated. Besides these plantation measures, a number of nurseries were maintained and developed and advance soil working was carried out over extensive areas under each of the above schemes.

(3) *Soil Conservation and other Forest Developments.*—A sum of Rs. 9.84 lakhs was allotted for the creation of paddocks for rotational grazing, development of national park and games sanctuaries, opening of forest nurseries, construction of roads and building and soil conservation measures, out of which an amount of Rs. 4.87 lakhs i.e., 49.49 per cent were spent. As a result of these activities 3,500 acres of land were fenced for the creation of paddocks for rotational grazing, national park and games sanctuaries were further developed and 1,668 acres of eroded land were planted. Besides, road-side plantation in an area of 5 miles and plantation in an area of 200 acres of hilly tracts was also carried out. 3 forest nurseries, 69 miles of roads and 10 buildings were constructed.

VI. FISHERIES.

The large number of artificial lakes and reservoirs in the State offer a fruitful ground for the development of fisheries. The Fisheries Development Section established during the year under the Animal Husbandry Department undertook the survey of available waters for the development of fisheries in the State, as well as, drew up schemes for their development in the community project and national extension service blocks. Out of a total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 9 lakhs, Rs. 1.69 lakhs or 18.78 per cent of the total were provided for the year 1957-58 against which a sum of Rs. 1.06 lakhs or 62.72 per cent of the year's allotment, were spent. A fish farm was opened at Alwar for nursing the seedlings scientifically and a research laboratory is being started at Udaipur. Arrangements have also been made for the transport of "Fry" and "Fingerling" to the stocking centres. 2 Fishermen Co-operative Societies have also been organised at Jaipur and Bharatpur. Besides, fishermen and fieldmen have been provided with training facilities.

VII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE.

The momentum gained under the Community Projects and National Extension Service programme continues and the progress measured in financial terms indicates that expenditure has exceeded the allotment. Besides, significant developments have taken place in the programme on an All-India basis. The Balwantrai Mehta Committee's Report on the Community Development Programme is a land mark in itself. The Estimates Committee of the Parliament has also made several suggestions and revised the programme. At the State level the programme has been under constant review at the various meetings of the Co-ordination Committees, Divisional Seminars, District Development Meetings and the Block Advisory Committees. The Annual Conference of Development Commissioners has also reviewed and made recommendations for continued improvement in the programme, in the execution of which both the official and non-official agencies, working in co-ordination with each other, have participated. The people's agencies i.e., Panchayats, Vikas Mandals and Co-operative Societies have been brought in, more and more, in the programme by making them responsible for planning and execution of the programmes in the blocks and entrusting the cooperative societies, the work of distribution of seeds, with fertilizers and improved implements.

During the year under review, 26 new blocks were opened in fulfilment of the target. The total number of blocks functioning by the close of the year under review was 102. Out of these, 38 were Community Development Blocks, 51 were National Extension Service Blocks and 13 were Post-Intensive Blocks. All these blocks covered an estimated population of 66.82 lakhs and extended to an area of 49,868 sq. miles and 15,651 villages representing 41.83 per cent, 37.71 per cent and 49.37 per cent respectively of the total population, total area and total number of villages in the State. The estimated population, the total area and the number of villages of the 26 new blocks opened during the year was 15.51 lakhs, 9,386 sq. miles and 3,386 respectively. The programme of covering the entire

State within the period of the Second Five Year Plan was revised in pursuance of the recommendation of the Balwantrai Mehta

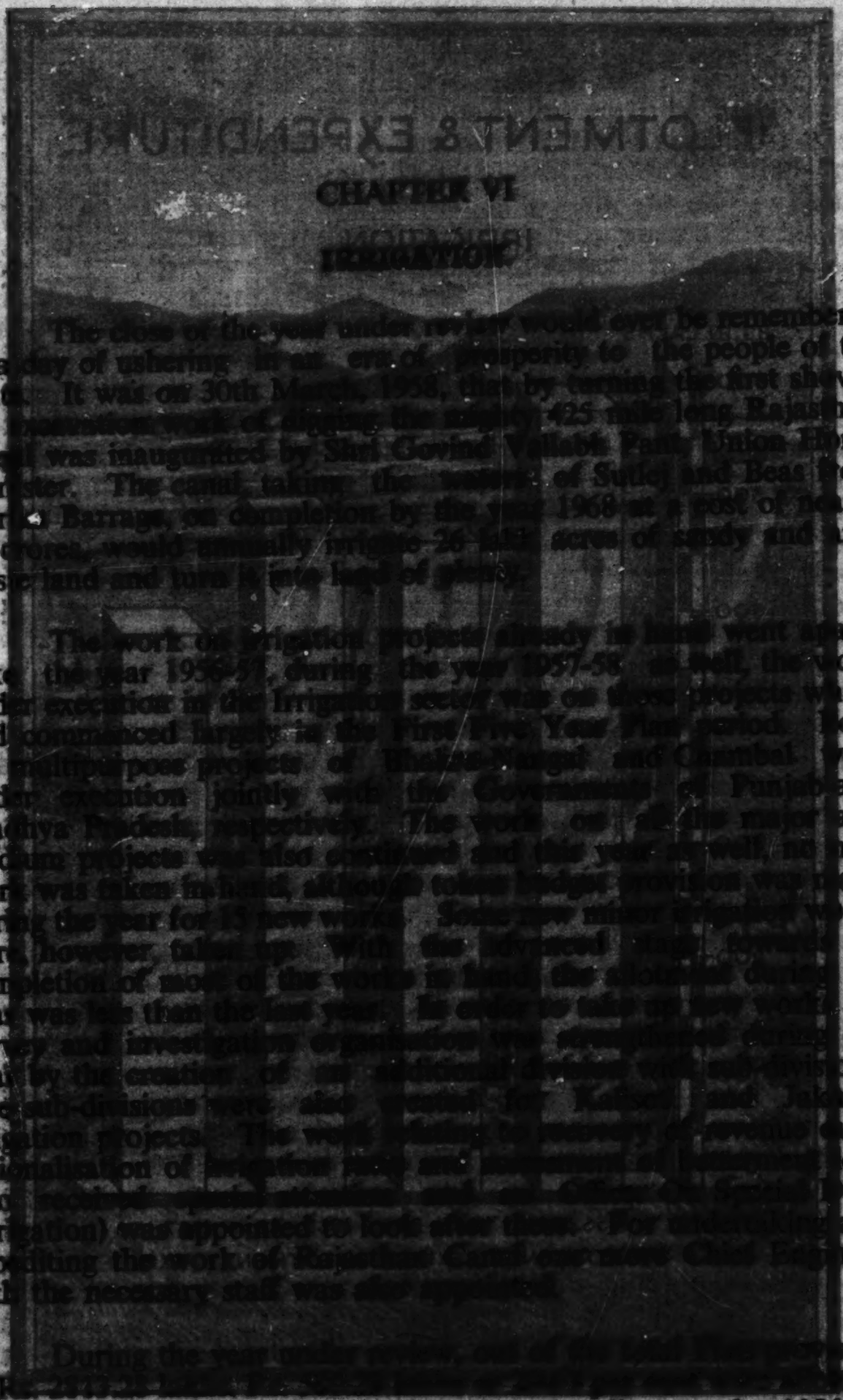
Committee's Report and it is now proposed to cover the entire State by 232 blocks by the end of the year 1962.

The total Second Five Year Plan provision for Community Projects and National Extension Service has been placed at Rs. 674.50 lakhs out of which Rs. 181.61 lakhs or 26.76 per cent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision were allotted for the year 1957-58. The allocation for the various schemes under the programme was largely on the schematic budget pattern. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 185.07 lakhs which exceeded the allotment by nearly 2 per cent. Funds from the programme were reappropriated for intensifying the activities in the community project areas which largely accounts for this excess. The details of allocation and expenditure under the different items of

the programme are given in the financial statements enclosed as appendices to this report.

The community programme aims at making people self reliant and consequently people's participation in the programme has always received emphasis. This participation has taken the shape of voluntary contribution in the form of labour, cash, land, buildings, materials etc. Like previous years, people's participation in the programme has continued to be encouraging. During the year under review, the people's participation is estimated to be Rs. 138.28 lakhs against the Government expenditure of Rs. 185.07 lakhs. In order to elicit the fuller people's participation and to use local resources, as well as to focus attention of the people to their own important problems, various drives have been organised from time to time. These drives included house construction drive, shramdan fortnight, maintenance fortnight, health fortnight etc. In making these various drives a success, the various awards and prizes have played their due role. During the year under review "Merh-Bundi" (bunding of fields) which plays an important part in the agricultural economy of the State also received attention. Targets were fixed for each block and the programme was taken as a special drive. In addition, as a result of experience gained in the past, the women's programme, as originally envisaged, also underwent a change. The educated women were found only from the urban areas and they could not identify their interest largely with the women in the rural areas. They were not only found reluctant to go and work in the villages but could not also succeed in bringing the required representation of outlook amongst the village women. As a result, the institution of "Gram Kakis", a special contribution of Rajasthan, was brought in. Here, women from the villages, with strong common sense and more than average intelligence, eventhough they have only modest education, have been chosen and given short training in important methods that were required to be adopted for better standard of living. The Gram Kakis have been imparted the rudiments of the programme and it is hoped they will prove very effective in achieving the objectives of the programmes.

The physical achievements under the various items of the block activities are given in detail in the statements enclosed as appendices to this report.



CHAPTER VI

IRRIGATION

The close of the year under review would ever be remembered as a day of ushering in an era of prosperity to the people of the State. It was on 30th March, 1958, that by turning the first shovel, the inauguration work of digging the nearly 425 miles long Rajasthan Canal was inaugurated by Shri Govind Vallabh Pant, Union Home Minister. The canal taking the waters of Sutlej and Beas from Harike Barrage, on completion by the year 1968 at a cost of nearly 66 crores, would annually irrigate 26 lakh acres of sandy and arid waste land and turn it into beds of plenty.

The work on irrigation projects already in hand went apace. Like the year 1956-57, during the year 1957-58 as well, the work under execution in the Irrigation sector was on those projects which had commenced largely in the First Five Year Plan period. Both the multi-purpose projects of Bhakra-Nangal and Chambal were under execution jointly with the Governments of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh respectively. The work on the major and medium projects was also continued and this year as well, no new work was taken in hand, although token budget provision was made during the year for 15 new works. Some new minor irrigation works were, however, taken up. With the advanced stage reached in the completion of most of the works in hand the allotment during the year was less than the last year. In order to make up for the survey and investigation of [illegible] during the year by the creation of [illegible] divisions. The sub-divisions were also [illegible] irrigation projects. The work [illegible] rationalisation of [illegible] also [illegible] (Irrigation) was appointed to look after these. For [illegible] expediting the work of Rajasthan Canal [illegible] with the necessary staff was also [illegible]

During the year [illegible] of Rs. [illegible]. The allotment was 17.18 per cent less than the allotment for 1956-57

and only 3.2 per cent more than the estimated actual expenditure for the year 1956-57. Against this allotment, the total expenditure for the year 1957-58 under this sector, is estimated to be Rs. 482.36 lakhs after including the entire budget provision of Rs. 123.45 lakhs as estimated actual expenditure of Rajasthan's share in common works in Bhakra-Nangal. The entire budget allotment has been taken to be the actual expenditure because it is estimated to largely approximate to the flow of Plan inputs of the year in the Bhakra-Nangal project as share of Rajasthan. The adjustments made in this item during the year under review are estimated to be Rs. 256.55 lakhs and all these adjustments relate to the year 1954-55 and 1955-56. It would be observed that while the percentage performance against the year's allocation remains almost the same as in the year 1956-57, the total expenditure during the year is Rs. 14.04 per cent less than the previous year. Out of the total expenditure incurred during the year under report, Rs. 360.72 lakhs were spent on multi-purpose projects, Rs. 27.29 lakhs on major and medium Plan works, Rs. 63.25 lakhs on scarcity area works, Rs. 29.03 lakhs on minor irrigation works and Rs. 2.07 lakhs on survey and investigation of projects. The schemewise details of expenditure are given in Table 7.

There were in all 107 irrigation works in progress during 1957-58 which may broadly be classified in four categories viz., (a) multi-purpose projects, i.e., Bhakra and Chambal projects, (b) Major and medium Plan works, (c) scarcity area works and (d) minor irrigation works. The physical achievements as against the targets fixed for the year 1957-58 under each of these categories of the irrigation projects are given below:

Multi-purpose Projects

(a) *Bhakra-Nangal Irrigation Project.*—The work on canals and distributaries in Rajasthan to receive waters of the Bhakra-Nangal project, which is a joint venture of the two States of Rajasthan and Punjab, had practically been completed at the end of the First Five Year Plan and irrigation had started since 1954-55. The irrigation benefits from this are mainly confined to the Ganganagar District of Rajasthan and water is being received here through the regulator at the tail of Bhakra-Main Canal in Punjab. During the year 1957-58 the work on some remaining buildings and minor channels was done and the expenditure incurred under this project amounted to Rs. 138.79 lakhs, including the budget estimates of Rs. 123.45 lakhs as Rajasthan's share in common works. Supply of water from this project remained unsatisfactory due to low supplies

in the Sutlej River, and during the year under review only an area of 1.79 lakh acres was irrigated against the target of 3.22 lakh acres and in irrigation of 1.05 lakh acres during the preceding year.

(b) *Chambal Project.*—Under Chambal Project which is again a multi-purpose project and in which Rajasthan shares in the irrigation and power generation benefits with Madhya Pradesh, the construction work was continued during the year 1957-58. While the main Gandhi Sagar Dam is being constructed by the Madhya Pradesh Government and Rajasthan will ultimately share in its expenditure, in Rajasthan, the construction work on Chambal Project was in progress at Kota Barrage, Right main canal, Left main canal and branches. In Kota Barrage, work of rock-cutting, stone masonry and concreting completed by the end of the year under review was 71.1 per cent, 84 per cent, and 26.6 per cent of the total estimated work to be done respectively. Under the Right main canal 73.10 per cent work of rock-cutting, 49.70 per cent of stone masonry and 69.30 per cent of earth-work was completed. In the case of Left main canal 103 per cent, 79.75 per cent and 80.52 per cent work of rock-cutting, stone masonry and concreting and earth-work respectively was finished out of the total estimated work to be done. The irrigation from the project has not yet started.

Major and Medium Plan works.

During the year 1957-58 the budget provision of Rs. 40.59 lakhs was made for 28 major and medium Plan works in the State. Out of these, work on 13 Plan works had started during First Five Year Plan period and was continued during the year under review. The remaining 15 were new works, work on which was proposed to be undertaken during the year 1957-58. No new projects were, however, taken in hand and work was continued only on projects already in hand. The total expenditure for the year including the expenditure on Bahkli Project, which was not provided for in the budget, amounted to Rs. 29.36 lakhs i.e. 71.12 per cent of the year's allotment on major and medium Plan works. These works were estimated to irrigate 57.40 thousand acres by the end of the year 1957-58, but only 47.08 thousand acres of land was irrigated by the end of the year under review.

Scarcity area works.

An amount of Rs. 83.02 lakhs was provided during the year under review for 17 out of 21 scarcity area works. All of these works were those which were left incomplete at the end of 1956-57 and were continued during the year 1957-58. A sum of Rs. 63.25 lakhs

or 76.18 per cent of the allotment was spent on these works during the year 1957-58. It is estimated that these works, on completion, would irrigate nearly 270 thousand acres of land, and by the end of the Second Five Year Plan irrigation would be available to 169 thousand acres. These works irrigated 17.06 thousand acres by the end of 1957-58.

Minor Irrigation works

Minor irrigation works involving the budget provision of Rs. 70.03 lakhs were proposed to be undertaken during the year 1957-58 and these were spread over Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Kota division of the state. It is estimated that these works on completion would irrigate 190 thousand acres in the State. The total area irrigated by the end of 1957-58 from these works is reported to be 148 thousand acres. The expenditure was incurred on 70 works during the year 1957-58 and it amounted to Rs. 29.03 lakhs representing 41.45 per cent of the allotment and 6.02 per cent of the total expenditure under Irrigation sector.

Most of the productive works taken up during the First Five Year Plan period were in progress and the work on them was nearing completion. The remaining sites for works in many cases did not seem to fully satisfy the prescribed financial returns and work on them had, therefore, to be either postponed or abandoned. It was, however, later decided that the financial returns to be expected from the works may be reduced to 2.5 per cent and the works which could yield that much should be undertaken. In the works executed by the Department, largely only locally available material was used. Procedural bottlenecks affected the progress of works on irrigation projects during the year under review. In addition, difficulties were also experienced owing to shortage of labour and contractors. Foreign exchange was largely required for procurement of equipment and machinery for construction of multi-purpose and major works.

The details of irrigation works in progress during 1957-58 are given in Table 8 where the area irrigated by individual projects is also given. By the end of the year ending June, 1957, out of 307.02 lakh acres of net-cropped area, only 34.90 lakh acres, i.e., 11.36 per cent was under irrigation, most of which was by wells; perennial irrigation was provided only to the area fed by Gang-Canal and Bhakra and Jawai Canals. The data for overall irrigation pattern in the State for the Agricultural Year 1957-58 are not yet available. However, the total area irrigated during the period April,

1957 to March, 1958, by the canals was 8.92 lakh acres as against 7.96 lakh acres irrigated during the corresponding period of 1956-57. During the year under report, 22 major and medium works had started giving irrigation facilities and 0.65 lakh acres were irrigated from these works. In the case of minor irrigation works, irrigation increased from 0.82 lakh acres during 1956-57 to 1.84 lakh acres by the end of the year 1957-58. Due to erratic monsoon, water supply during the year under review was poor, specially in the case of Bhakra-Nangal, due to which full irrigation supplies could not be made available. The demand for irrigation facilities in the State was satisfactory and substantial and in view of this, all available supplies were utilized during the year under report.

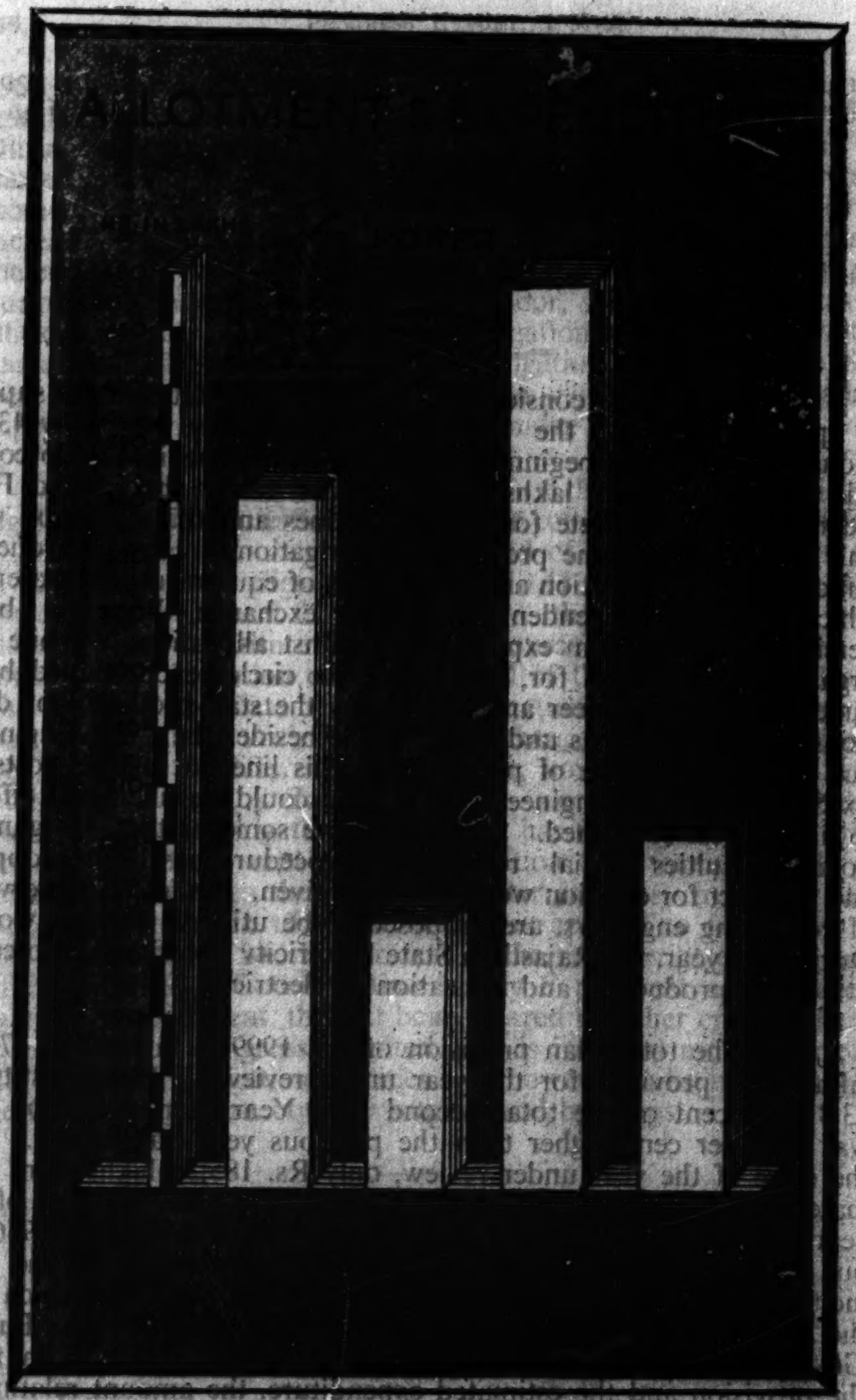
The irrigation pattern at the end of the agricultural year ending 30th June, 1957, indicates that of the total net cropped area, only 11.36 per cent was under irrigation and of the total irrigated area 19.77 per cent was irrigated by canals, 13.41 per cent by tanks, 64.13 per cent by wells and 2.69 per cent by other sources. The wells, therefore, still constitute the primary source of irrigation being responsible for irrigation of nearly 2/3rd of the total irrigated area. The study of the data relating to irrigation by sources brings out that, so far, there are no significant changes in the proportion of area irrigated by different sources. It, however, emerges that the total irrigated area by almost all sources is constantly on the increase and the share of irrigation from tanks has increased from nearly 8 per cent to 13 per cent and the irrigation from canals has largely varied according to the available water supplies from the main sources. The bulk of the irrigation is applied to foodcrops and they claim nearly 75 to 80 per cent of the gross irrigated area under different crops. Cotton claims nearly 8 per cent and sugarcane only nearly 2 per cent, the rest being shared by other crops. Nearly 16 per cent of the gross irrigated area is irrigated more than once. The increase in irrigation facilities will, however, substantially change the irrigation pattern both by sources and by crops.

CHAPTER VII

POWER

Rajasthan lags considerably behind other States in the supply of power facilities; the total installed capacity was only 43.65 thousand KW at the beginning of the year under review. To cover this gap, Rs. 1999.51 lakhs were provided under the Second Five Year Plan for the State for Power schemes and this provision was only second to the one provided for Irrigation. However, due to difficulties in organisation and availability of equipment and material, which is largely dependent on foreign exchange, there had been persistent shortfalls in expenditure against allocation. While the organisation provided for, consists of six circles each headed by a Superintending Engineer and assisted by the staff provided for divisions and sub-divisions under each circle besides the Chief Engineer, due to acute shortage of personnel in this line out of the posts of six Superintending Engineers, only three could be filled and efforts to fill the rest continued. To overcome some or these organisational difficulties special recruitment procedure has been adopted and contract for erection work has been given. In addition, services of consulting engineers, are proposed to be utilized for civil works. During the year, the Rajasthan State Electricity Board was also constituted for production and utilization of electricity.

Of the total Plan provision of Rs. 1999.51 lakhs, Rs. 476.70 lakhs were provided for the year under review. This constituted 23.87 per cent of the total Second Five Year Plan allocation and was 9.84 per cent higher than the previous year's allocation. By the close of the year under review, only Rs. 185.38 lakhs were estimated to have been spent which represent only 38.89 per cent of the year's allocation as against 38.99 per cent spent during 1956-57 out of that year's allocation. The total expenditure for the year includes the entire budgeted allotment of Rs. 97.39 lakhs which was the allotment for distribution works to be executed by the Punjab Government in Bhakra-Nangal schemes. If we exclude both from the provision and the estimated expenditure, the amount relating to the share in construction of common works and distribution works executed by the Punjab Government, it is found that Rs. 87.99 lakhs were spent during the year as against Rs. 56.17 lakhs spent in the



previous year. However, the percentage performance in both the years was almost identical being 23.27 per cent of the allotment during the year under review and 20.37 per cent during the previous year.

Of the four categories of schemes, i.e. (1) Multi-purpose projects of (i) Bhakra-Nangal and (ii) Chambal, (2) Development of Thermal Power Stations and connected works, (3) Rural and Urban Electrification Scheme and (4) Investigations, the greatest shortfall has been in the Bulk supply scheme of Bhakra-Nangal and Chambal Hydel Projects. The particulars of work done under these schemes are narrated below:—

(a) *Multi-purpose hydro-electric projects.*—The two multi-purpose projects are (1) the Bhakra-Nangal Hydel Project and (2) the Chambal Hydel Project, in which Rajasthan shares with Punjab and Madhya Pradesh respectively, in so far as the works of main hydel stations are concerned and is executing itself the works of local distribution.

Under Bhakra-Nangal Hydel scheme, while entire provision of Rs. 97.39 lakhs, which represents Rajasthan's share in the common works, has been treated to have been spent although no adjustments have yet been made, there was negligible expenditure on Bulk supply scheme. It was only under the scheme of local distribution works that a sum of Rs. 13.04 lakhs was spent against an allocation of Rs. 70.00 lakhs. Detailed route survey was completed for all the lines and erection work was in progress on 33 Kv and 11 Kv lines. Orders for the equipment for grid sub-stations were also placed.

Under the Chambal hydel scheme only a small amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs or 4.36 per cent of the year's allocation could be spent, mainly on establishment, procurement of necessary equipment, tools, plants and machinery and conducting of the route survey During the year, detailed survey for 25.3 miles, preliminary survey for 33.0 miles and reconnaissance survey for 45 miles was taken up for the 132 Kv Gandhisagar to Sawai Madhopur double circuit line. Preliminary survey was completed for 132 Kv Sawai Madhopur to Jaipur single circuit line for all the 87 miles.

(b) *Development of thermal power stations.*—The scheme mainly covers augmentation and renovation of the existing thermal power stations in the state as well as construction of long distribution lines and augmentation and renovation of distribution net work. During the year, allotment was made for 7 main items of work viz. Rs. 52.51 lakhs for installation of additional

generating capacity at 8 diesel power stations and renovation of five power stations; Rs. 58.00 lakhs for installation of additional generating plants at four towns, i.e., Jodhpur (at Masuria), Kota, Jaipur and Bikaner; Rs. 12.00 lakhs for three transmission lines of 66 Kv; and 33 Kv; Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the local distribution works for four towns mentioned above; and Rs. 30.20 lakhs for the purchase of Power House at Ajmer and connected works. The provision for establishment and tools and plants was Rs. 14.39 lakhs. Out of the total provision of Rs. 175.10 lakhs on all these schemes, a sum of Rs. 51.69 lakhs or 29.52 per cent was spent. Keeping in view the difficulties regarding procurement of plants and equipment, obtaining foreign exchange release and finding technical personnel, the target for 1957-58 was only to add an installed capacity of 3,300 KW. However, due to accentuation of these difficulties only an installed capacity of 600 KW could be developed at Kishangarh and Bhilwara but this too could not be released for generation. Work on two other stations, viz., Bharatpur and Alwar, was near completion.

(c) *Rural and urban electrification scheme.*—The scheme provides for the installation of diesel and steam generating sets providing 6400 KW along with 270 miles long transmission and distribution lines by the end of the Second Five Plan. During the year, an allotment of Rs. 35.50 lakhs was made for 16 works to be taken up under the scheme. Out of this, expenditure was incurred on 8 works, on four works expenditure incurred was negligibly small, while no amount was spent on the works at Baran, Jhunjhunu, Todabhim and Alwar which have an allotment of Rs. 4.55 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 12.39 lakhs or 66.68 per cent of the allotment, and was incurred mainly on procurement of equipment and material and generating plants which were received for a few stations.

(d) *Investigations.*—Under this scheme, it was planned to conduct route survey of the twons in the state having a population of 7500 persons and above. Due to shortage of technical personnel, work could not be taken up.

It would be observed that the shortfalls in this sector have usually been large. The difficulties in recruiting technical personnel have already been stated. Moreover, in power schemes nearly three-fourths of the expenditure consists of the cost of equipment and material which again largely is to be imported. The foreign exchange difficulties prevailing during the year throughout the country have resulted into the delays in procurement of imported equipment and material. Although some of the schemes relating to Power sector of Rajasthan have been included in the core of the Plan, it has taken considerable time to get the foreign exchange released and import licences issued and without these it is difficult

to enter into commitments. In addition, there is the problem of time-lag in the supply of material and equipment after the indents have been actually placed. Again, there have been difficulties in the availability of imported and indigenous manufactured steel as well as in getting suitable structure for sub-transmission and distribution lines. Suitable agencies for executing civil work have also not been easily available. Suitable instruments for carrying out survey works were also difficult to get. Delays have also occurred in acquisition of land, even when the site has been selected, and at times even in the selection of the site itself. Lastly, there has been delay in the supply of Bhakra-Nangal power to Rajasthan largely due to the non-completion of transmission lines up to Rajgarh and Shriganganagar which are the feeding points for Rajasthan. All these cumulatively have resulted in the shortfall. Some of these difficulties are being removed by simplyfying the recruitment procedure, setting up of purchase committees, and the establishment of Rajasthan State Electricity Board and delegation of further powers to it. Much, will however, again depend on the availability of material which is largely to be imported.

During the year under report, the total electricity generated and purchased increased to 93,766 thousand Kwh. Out of this 66,013 thousand Kwh was generated by steam or gas plants and 27,587 thousand Kwh by diesel plants in the State. Besides, 166 thousand Kwh electricity was purchased from non-electric utilities. Out of the total electricity thus generated or purchased, 67,240 thousand Kwh or 71.71 per cent was sold to ultimate consumers. The pattern of sale during the year revealed that 13,262 thousand Kwh or 19.72 per cent were sold for domestic or residential purposes, 10,526 thousand Kwh or 15.66 per cent for commercial purposes, 22,492 thousand Kwh or 33.45 per cent for industrial purposes, 3,228 thousand Kwh or 4.80 per cent for public lighting, 2,226 thousand Kwh or 3.31 per cent for irrigation and agricultural dewatering and 15,506 thousand Kwh or 23.06 per cent for public water works and sewage pumping.

CHAPTER VIII

INDUSTRIES AND MINING.

I. Industries.

The programme for Industries, during the year under review, covered a variety of small scale and village industries, hand-looms and handicrafts, industrial estates and other medium industries, and centred round the various problems facing these industries. The schemes provided for grant of financial assistance through loans, grants and subsidies; training of technical personnel in the use of modern tools and appliances at the various production-cum-training centres; assistance in the supply of raw materials and modern tools; organisation of marketing facilities through emporia, sale depots, sale-rebates, subsidies and quality marking etc., and providing for an organisation to implement these schemes. The organisation for handling the increased activities under the Plan was found to be inadequate and therefore the Directorate of Industries was reorganised and strengthened. A number of senior posts like one Joint Director, 4 Deputy Directors and one Manager of Industrial Estate were created at the Headquarters and an agency was set-up at the district level by appointing the District Industries Officers with supporting staff attached to them. The entire organisation was reorganised on functional basis during the year under review.

A sum of Rs. 537.06 lakhs was provided for under the Second Five Year Plan for the development of Industries, out of which Rs. 95.78 lakhs or 17.83 per cent were earmarked for the year, 1957-58. Out of this Rs. 54.25 lakhs or 56.64 per cent of the allotment were spent during the year under review. As a result of re-allocation of work between reorganised departments the schemes dealing with the development of Sheep were transferred from the Industries sector to Animal Husbandry sector. In this process a total Plan provision of Rs. 27.19 lakhs and the years' budgeted allocation of Rs. 7.09 lakhs has been accounted for under the Animal Husbandry sector during the year under review. The shortfalls have largely been under the schemes for the establishment of co-operative sugar-mills, pilot plan for sodium sulphate, industrial estate, housing colony for weavers, establishment of dyeing houses, production-cum-training centres, handicrafts schemes and schemes for development of small-scale-industries in community develop-

ment areas. The loan schemes proved popular and the loan provision made during the year was found to be inadequate. The achievements under major groups of schemes along with expenditure incurred on them during 1957-58 are given below:—

(a) *Development of handlooms.*—For the development of handloom, against the target of establishment of 10 dye-houses, 4 dye-houses were established during the year and Rs. 0.40 lakh provided for the year were advanced as rebate on sale of handloom cloth. Besides providing subsidies to the weavers with a view to encourage production of handloom cloth, a loan of Rs. 9.42 lakhs was also provided to them as working capital for weavers co-operative societies and Rs. 0.12 lakh as share capital to similar societies. The schemes of development of handloom industry were partly financed under the State Plan and mostly through the aid from the All-India Handloom Board. The expenditure under the State Plan on these schemes amounted to Rs. 9.9 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 16.36 lakhs during 1957-58. The 24 Inspecting and Stamping Offices and 24 handloom sales depots organised during the last year continued during the year under review as well. The research, designing and marketing section was actively working for the popularisation of handloom cloth. Improved tools and implements were purchased and distributed for the benefit of weavers and prizes were distributed to those who produced new designs or better quality of cloth.

(b) *Development of khadi and village industries.*—The activities under the schemes were partly financed by the provision under the State Plan and partly by the loans advanced through the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Rs. 2.16 lakhs as against an allotment of Rs. 4.75 lakhs were spent under the State Plan in providing aid for the development of khadi and village industries. The Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board continued to receive assistance from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board directly. The activities under these schemes related to oil industry, leather industry and tanning, hand-pounding of rice, flour mills, palm-gur and khandsari manufacturing, match-making, bee-keeping, soap making, pottery works and Ambar Charkha etc. Training was given to the people for working these industries. Aids were also given for promotion of these industries. 3800 Ambar charkhas were constructed by the State Khadi Board and 3065 persons were trained in the use of Amber charkha. Khadi of all categories-cotton, silk and woollen was produced valuing to the extent of Rs. 1.21 lakhs during this year, and the Khadi and Village Industries Board, which was mainly concerned with providing loans and subsidies for the promotion of

these industries, advanced Rs. 18.65 lakhs as loans and Rs. 13.85 lakhs as subsidies to 111 parties during the year under review. The physical targets of production for khadi and village industries could not be fixed beforehand owing to the very nature of such industries. However, the activities during the year resulted in production of 2.13 lakh lbs. of hand-made paper at 5 centres, 2.57 lakh lbs. of soap at 36 centres, 6773 maunds of gur at 8 centres, 2449 maunds of palm gur at 21 centres, and 21705 lbs. of Amber yarn from 1707 Amber charkhas.

(c) *Development of handicrafts.*—Realising the necessity of popularizing the Rajasthani handicrafts in the country and abroad with a view to help people engaged in these handicrafts as well as to find market in foreign countries to make good the foreign exchange, continued attention was paid to the development of handicrafts during this year. Three centres for quality marking were newly started at Jaipur during this year. Thus at the close of the year, there were 6 centres for quality marking operating in the state. Besides, the two emporia already working at Jodhpur and Udaipur, two new emporia at Ajmer and Mount Abu and 5 sub-emporia at Nathdwara, Kotah, Bikaner, Alwar and Chittorgarh were also opened during the year for promotion of sales of handicrafts. It is contemplated that these emporia will also serve as nucleus for marketing the products of all small-scale industries. In all, Rs. 2.19 lakhs were spent on the development of handicrafts during the year under review as against the target of Rs. 7.03 lakhs. The main handicrafts finding market during the year under report were ivory, brass, lac bangles, leather shoes, prints (Calico), sandle wood articles and paper-machie toys.

(d) *Sheep and wool improvement.*—Under this scheme, one mechanical production and finishing centre was established at Jodhpur and 1.5 thousand yards of wool was processed at this centre during the year. The blanket production-cum-training centre and the drugget and carpet production-cum-training centre were also working during the year and against the target of 5400 carpets, only 500 could be produced by the end of the year owing to the late start of work. However, in the drugget and carpet-production-cum-training centre, as against a target of training 20 artisans 40 were trained during the year under review. The druggets and carpets produced in this sector during the year amounted to 280 sq. yards. In all, Rs. 0.96 lakh were spent on the sheep and wool improvement schemes during 1957-58 out of a provision of Rs. 4.91 lakhs.

(e) *Training-cum-production centres.*—The training-cum-production centres are worked in the state to train the people in the

rural areas in the operation of cottage and small-scale industries which not only provide increased production of consumer goods but also provide employment to the people. During the year under review, 29 training-cum-production centres were started as against a target of 16 and thus by the close of the year 55 centres were imparting training to 418 candidates. They were being trained in industries like blacksmithy, carpentry, leather and foot wear, leather tanning, light chemicals, durri-niwar, plastic goods manufacturing. The Gadia lohar workshop started during the previous year also continued to function and 29 candidates received training during the year under report. 87 Extension Officers were appointed during the year for promotion of small-scale industries, in the Community Development and national extension service blocks. On all these activities, Rs. 2.10 lakhs were spent during the year under review as against an allotment of Rs. 7.89 lakhs.

(f) *Industrial estates*.—All the 24 sheds, the construction of which was started last year at the industrial estate, Jaipur, were nearing completion. The sheds have already been booked and it is believed that the manufacturers will occupy them as soon as water and electricity facilities are also provided. The industrial estate at Ajmer is also springing up. On these industrial estates, Rs. 3.17 lakhs were spent during the year against an allocation of Rs. 11.76 lakhs.

(g) *Miscellaneous activities*.—In the miscellaneous schemes, the development of salt-peter industry was in progress and Rs. 0.12 lakh were spent on it. 4.17 maunds of salt was produced under this scheme during the year. Rs. 2.07 lakhs were also spent on the reorganisation of the Directorate of Industries as against the target of Rs. 2.92 lakhs. Loans to the extent of Rs. 16.66 lakhs were advanced to the cottage and small-scale industries during the year. Rs. 1.01 lakhs were spent on reorganisation of cottage industries. Thus, on miscellaneous schemes in the Industries sector during 1957-58, Rs. 17.86 lakhs were spent.

Among all the schemes in this sector, the loan schemes proved very popular and the loan provision made during the year was found to be inadequate. Shortfalls have largely been under the scheme for establishment of co-operative sugar mills, pilot plant for sodium sulphate, industrial estates, housing colony for weavers, establishment of training-cum-production centres, handicrafts schemes, and the schemes for the development of small-scale industries in community development areas. The main difficulties encountered in executing various schemes centred round shortage of properly trained technical hands, absence of electricity, more so at reasonable rates,

difficulties in procuring right type of tools and implements, conservatism of workers and craftsmen in adopting new methods of production and difficulties of marketing of produce. However the assets created under these schemes, i.e., the trainees-craftsmen and artisans have in most cases found employment as a result of increasing tempo of alround development activities. In addition, the conciousness of the public in utilizing better methods of production has been developed and industries in the state have started using increased and better machinery. Again, as a result of granting of loans and subsidies, under the plan schemes a number of small-scale and medium sized industries producing consumer goods have sprung up in the state. The craftmen's produce as a result of wide publicity was getting a market. For the organisation of these industries largely locally available material and skilled local craftsmen were being used and the local resources were being processed within the state instead of being exported in raw form.

II. MINING.

The Second Five Year Plan schemes under the Mining sector consisted of open cast mining and briquetting plants for lignite, mica grinding plant, activisation plant for fuller's earth, prospecting equipment, quarry equipment and reorganisation and expansion of the department of Mines and Geology. None of these schemes were taken up during the year under review.

CHAPTER IX

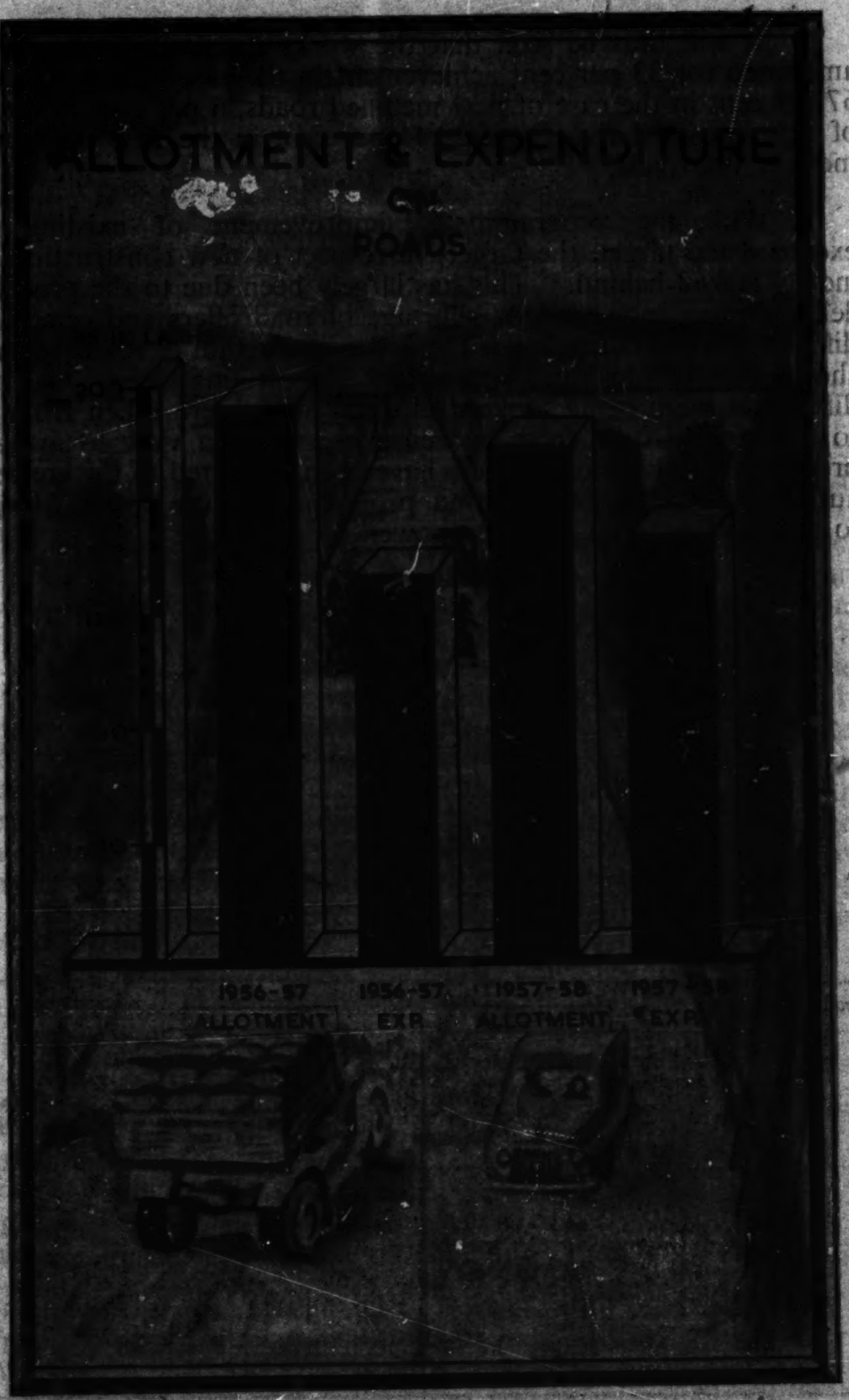
ROADS

The roads programme under the Second Five Year Plan of the State provided for the construction of new roads, cross-drainage works and bridges, approach roads to towns and villages, mines and quarries, and roads in Bhakra areas as well as improvement of existing roads. The Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) has been entrusted with the implementation of these schemes and although no exclusive agency was established for the implementation of the plan schemes, the existing agency has been strengthened from time to time. The organisation has been recruiting largely qualified staff, but for training in specific projects the staff employed acquired experience by work. The work was executed largely through the agency of contractors.

During the year under review, out of the total Plan provision of Rs. 941.50 lakhs, Rs. 182.60 lakhs or 19.31 per cent were allotted and this allotment was 5.39 per cent less than the allotment in 1956-57 although it was 35.81 per cent more than the expenditure during 1956-57. Out of the year's allocation, an amount of Rs. 147.84 lakhs or 80.96 per cent of the allotment for the year was spent. The expenditure incurred was 10.04 per cent higher than preceding year's.

The Roads programme of the year resulted in the construction of 379.25 miles of new roads and improvement in 341 miles of old roads, against the target of construction of 536.50 miles of new roads and improvement of 293 miles of old roads. Thus 70.69 per cent of the target of Road mileage in the case of new construction and 116.38 per cent in the case of improvement of roads during the year were completed. The progress of work on construction of new and improvement of old roads under different categories of roads during the year under review is given below:—

S. No.	Type of Surface	Targets		Achievement.	
		New Construction	Improvement	New Construction	Improvement
1.	Cement Concrete	..	..	..	..
2.	Painted	61	271	20	62
3.	Metalled	208	131	140	58
4.	Gravelled	136	9	9	..
5.	Fair Weather	2	..	..	..
	Total	407	411	169	121


ALLOTMENT & EXPENDITURE
ON
ROADS
1956-57
ALLOTMENT
1956-57
EXP
1957-58
ALLOTMENT
1957-58
EXP

It will thus be seen that the works executed during 1957-58 amounted for 33 per cent achievement in the case of painted roads, 67 per cent in the case of new metalled roads, 6 per cent in the case of new gravelled roads and 29.44 per cent in the case of improvement of old roads.

While the programme for improvement of existing roads exceeded the target, the targets in respect of new construction have mostly lagged behind. This has largely been due to the procedural delays in finalizing tenders, shortage of roadrollers and cement and difficulties in acquiring lands for new construction of roads as well as shortage of labour and contractors in certain cases. All these difficulties were being looked into and steps were taken from time to time to get over these bottlenecks. With a view to avoid the procedural delays more powers have been delegated to the concerned authorities. The construction programmes were largely designed to use local material and man-power.

CHAPTER X

SOCIAL SERVICES

When the State lays great emphasis on large-scale industrial development as has been done under the Second Five Year Plan, it becomes essential to provide adequately for the development of social services, so that the disparties in opportunities and in living conditions do not widen and a larger number of people can take advantage of the new developments. The plan for Social Services covered the programmes for continued development of educational, medical and public health facilities, as well as the advancement of labour and labour welfare, housing facilities and amelioration, welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes etc. For developing the various social amenities, the Second Five Year Plan of the State made an allotment of Rs. 2391.90 lakhs out of which Rs. 403.39 lakhs were provided for the year under review and this was 1.52 per cent less than the previous year's allocation. Against this allotment the year's expenditure amounted to Rs. 324.96 lakhs which gave 80.56 per cent performance against the allocation and was 19.58 per cent more than the previous year's expenditure. The following table gives the priorities envisaged within this sector for the various schemes under the Second Five Year Plan and the annual allotment for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 and priorities which actually emerged at the end of the respective years by expenditure:—

S. No.	Schemes	Percentage of provision during			Percentage of Expenditure	
		2nd Plan (1956-61)	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
1.	Education	44.16	35.89	43.46	20.41	42.32
2.	Medical and Public Health	39.01	38.09	32.80	42.21	38.17
3.	Housing	11.02	17.00	10.66	10.29	11.02
4.	Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	11.35	7.57	9.09	7.52	6.99
5.	Labour & Labour Welfare	2.56	1.36	3.34	0.57	1.60

ALLOTMENT & EXPENDI
ON
SOCIAL SERVICES
RS. IN LAKHS
400
300
200
100
0
ALLOTMENT
EDUCATION
HOUSING
WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES &
OTHER SOCIAL WELFARE

The details of expenditure and achievements under the various constituents of the social services are given as under:—

I—EDUCATION

The schemes under education covered all stages of education from pre-primary to university stage, as well as, provided for physical and social education and other extra-curricular activities for the students. The Directorate of Education, which largely looked after all stages of secondary education was considerably strengthened to implement the schemes and for giving special attention to the technical education, the Directorate of Technical Education was established during the year. The schemes relating to university and college education were directly being looked after by the Government at the Secretariat level. To plan for the opening of new schools in villages and towns and to assess the requirements of new schools for implementing the directive principle of the Constitution in its Article 45 requiring education for children between the ages of 6 and 14 to be made free and compulsory, the State Government, during the year under review, agreed to participate in an All-India scheme for Educational Survey. The field work for the survey was completed during the year and the results of the survey would provide data for the location of schools on a planned basis during the remaining years of the Second Five Year Plan and would also provide material for assessing the requirements for primary education in the Third Five Year Plan. The requirements of teachers at various levels were largely being met by the educational institutions within the State and the staff was largely recruited through an open competition where people from other parts of the country could also be recruited.

Out of the total plan allocation of Rs. 1056.25 lakhs for education, Rs. 175.32 lakhs or 16.60 per cent were allotted for the year. Against this, Rs. 137.51 lakhs or 78.43 per cent were spent during the year. This expenditure was 66.38 per cent higher than the preceding year. From the data about physical targets given in the appendices to this report, it would be observed that under most of the schemes, physical targets have been fully completed and yet there has been shortfall in financial terms. The reason for this is available from the variations in quarterly expenditure. Bulk of the expenditure under schemes relates to the payment of salaries and allowances to the persons employed in the teaching institutions or giving the assistance to various institutions which ultimately goes to meet the expenditure on salaries. The delays in recruitment of the staff required for running the institutions have

resulted in shortfall of expenditure as well as in the accumulation of most of the expenditure during the last quarter.

The scheme-wise details of expenditure and physical achievements in the broad categories of schemes are given below:—

(a) *Primary and Basic Education.*—600 new single teacher primary schools were opened, 300 primary schools were converted into basic schools and 300 teachers were employed for the extension of primary education, in complete fulfilment of the target fixed for the year under review. Different crafts, to suit different localities of the State were introduced in 400 basic schools, again fulfilling the targets for the year. 26 Schools were converted into senior basic schools. 4 New Basic Teachers' Training Schools were opened and thus the number of such schools rose to 14. In all, Rs. 29.61 lakhs were spent on primary and basic education during the year under report.

(b) *Secondary (including middle school stage) Education.*—100 primary schools were up-graded to middle standard during this year. Addition of classes VII and VIII was made to 60 middle schools. The expenditure incurred on these schemes during 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 4.04 lakhs. Besides, 24 middle schools were converted into secondary schools fulfilling the targets for the year, and 20 high schools to which X class was added during 1955-56 were also maintained under this scheme. The expenditure incurred on up-grading to higher secondary schools and maintenance of these high schools amounted to Rs. 10.59 lakhs. Rs. 9.86 lakhs were also spent on converting one high school to the higher secondary school and providing additional teachers for existing higher secondary schools and 20 multipurpose schools etc. Rs. 2.37 lakhs were given as aid to schools for conversion into multipurpose higher secondary schools. Rs. 0.44 lakh were spent on improvement in teaching of Science, Rs. 0.33 lakh on introduction of new subjects and Rs. 1.02 lakhs on improvement of library facilities and improvement was also made in school equipment in respect of 80 schools with an expenditure of Rs. 3.93 lakhs. Besides, Rs. 1.52 lakhs were spent on B. Ed. College, Bikaner, and Teachers' Training College, Ajmer, Rs. 0.42 lakh on conferences, seminars and refresher courses. 3 schools were benefited in the scheme of improvement in teaching of core subjects on which Rs. 0.36 lakhs were spent. An expenditure of Rs. 3.71 lakhs was incurred on

multipurpose high schools and higher secondary schools in Ajmer. Thus, in all, a sum of Rs. 38.59 lakhs was spent on schemes relating to secondary education.

(c) *University Education.*—All the schemes, viz., establishment of Rajasthan College, development of degree and post-graduate studies in existing colleges, improvement and expansion of university education, started during 1956-57, were in progress during this year as well. One Girls' Inter College was raised to degree standard. On these schemes under university education, a sum of Rs. 8.37 lakhs was spent during the year under review.

(d) *Technical and Vocational Education.*—The scheme of expansion and development of M.B.M. Engineering College was also in progress since 1956-57. During the year under report, two new schemes viz., introduction of mining course and increase in annual intake, were introduced. Intake of students during 1957-58 in this college stood at 509. Two polytechnics at Udaipur and Ajmer were started. The Directorate of Technical Education, established during the previous year, was functioning smoothly during the year under report and a Board of Technical Education was also set up during this year. Rs. 5.14 lakhs were spent on technical education during this year.

(e) *Social Education.*—The District Social Education Organisers' Offices were established in 10 districts and 22 centres for audiovisual education, started during the previous year, were maintained during the year under review. The expenditure on these schemes amounted to Rs. 1.60 lakhs.

(f) *Miscellaneous.*—Under miscellaneous schemes Rajasthan Sports Council was established with an expenditure of Rs. 0.20 lakh. Rs. 0.44 lakh were spent on two Physical Education Training Colleges out of which one was started during the previous year. Rs. 2.98 lakhs were spent on development of N.C.C., A.C.C., Scouting and Girls Guides. An assistance of Rs. 0.30 lakh was provided to the institutions for pre-primary education and Rs. 0.12 lakh were spent on youth hostels. Rs. 1.75 lakhs were given in scholarships and stipends for general education and Rs. 0.40 lakh as scholarships for technical education to the Rajasthan candidates receiving education in India and abroad. Rs. 0.03 lakh were spent on development of music. Rs. 0.62 lakh were given as grants-in-aid to private institutions and Rs. 0.79 lakh were spent on implementation of Government of India's schemes.

Besides, Rs. 3.10 lakhs were spent on administrative and supervisory staff and Rs. 44.02 lakhs on building and construction activities during the year.

The reasons for various short-falls in these schemes centred round procedural delays, the delays in recruitment of persons and difficulties in the building programme. Further delegation of powers to the executing officers of the various schemes has received active consideration during the year, to overcome procedural delays. The Public Service Commission gave special priority to the recruitment of persons of educational institutions and it is expected that further delegation of powers envisaged during the year would lead to the improvement of buildings programme. Besides, steps were taken to acquire wherever available, the buildings of Jagirdars and Princes, for housing the educational institutions. In the community development programme, people have readily come forward to donate either building or funds for educational institutions. In view of the backwardness of the State in educational facilities, and the meagre facilities still available, on the whole, the institutions have been fully made use of and the assets created are being fully utilised.

17. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The scheme under this sector provided for opening of new medical institutions, like hospitals and dispensaries for prevention and cure of diseases both through Allopathy and Ayurvedic systems, training of persons required for maintaining these institutions, provision for organisation required for implementing the schemes and provision for water supply and drainage schemes. The organisation for controlling the allopathy system of medicine and public health consisted of one Director of Medical and Public Health Services, assisted by 3 Deputy Directors, 4 Assistant Directors including one for Planning and Stores Purchase Organisation. The whole State was divided into divisions and districts for the purposes of providing medical and public health facilities and the department was employing 979 doctors, 1275 nurses and midwives, 1698 compounders, 354 vaccinators, 64 health visitors and 197 health inspectors throughout the State.

Out of the total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 739.42 lakhs under medical and public health sector, Rs. 132.54 lakhs or 17.92 per cent were allotted for the year 1957-58. This consisted of Rs. 60.61 lakhs for medical services including public health, Rs. 5.73 lakhs for Ayurvedic schemes and Rs. 66.20 lakhs for water supply

schemes both for the urban as well as rural areas. Out of this allotment, during the year under report, Rs. 124.05 lakhs or 93.59 per cent were spent. Out of this total expenditure of Rs. 124.05 lakhs, Rs. 46.20 lakhs or 37.24 per cent were spent on schemes relating to medical and public health, Rs. 3.59 lakhs or 2.88 per cent on the Ayurveda schemes and Rs. 74.26 lakhs or 59.86 per cent on the water supply and drainage schemes.

The details of expenditure and achievements under each of the major groups of schemes are given below:—

(a) *Medical and Public Health.*—Out of the 12 schemes provided for implementation during 1957-58 for the allopathy sector, the schemes of administrative and supervisory staff, education and training of compounders, auxiliary nurses and midwives, upgrading of hospitals and district dispensaries, opening of public health laboratories and control of diseases and training of auxiliary health workers were in operation since last year, and the schemes of dental clinic, family planning, integration of public health with basic course in nursing, nutrition survey and the training of dais were started during the year. The expenditure on these schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 46.20 lakhs or 76.23 per cent of the allotment for the year. The details of training programmes organised during the year are available in Chapter IV. 16 primary health centres and 5 public health laboratories were opened fulfilling the target fixed for 1957-58. 3 Malaria Control Units were started. One B.C.G. Unit, already started during the previous year, continued functioning. 40 Isolation beds at Bhilwara and Ganganagar, 30 family planning centres and 4 dental clinics at Alwar, Bharatpur, Kota and Ganganagar were also established fulfilling the targets for the year. The T.B. Clinics opened in preceding year were further strengthened. An addition of 40 beds in district hospitals was made and steps were taken for isolating the advanced patients suffering from tuberulosis. The scheme of child guidance clinics could not be implemented during the year under report. The nutrition survey was started late during the year in few villages. As a result of all these activities, the number of beds at the end of the year increased from 6637 to 6923 and the number of hospitals and dispensaries decreased from 468 to 462 during the year on account of conversion of some of the hospitals opened during the year 1956-57 into primary health centres.

While the expenditure during the year registered an increase by 72.58 per cent over the preceding year, the shortfall during the year under review against the allotment has been of the order of 23.78

per cent. This was spread over all the schemes but more particularly it has been on opening of institutions and training programmes. For the various training programmes particularly midwives and nurses, candidates had not been coming for training in requisite numbers. Moreover, training to technical personnel had also not been available to man the institutions. These difficulties were partly overcome by providing additional facilities like rent free accommodation, adequate allowances and stipends etc., to the candidates. Public participation in the schemes has largely been in the shape of giving donations for buildings and other contributions for opening new institutions.

(b) *Ayurved.*—Out of the 5 schemes accepted for implementation during 1957-58 under Ayurvedic programmes, all the schemes i.e., opening of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries, administrative and supervisory staff and up-grading of Ayurvedic Colleges, training of compounders and nurses in Ayurvedic Science and expansion of college buildings at Jaipur and Udaipur were being executed during the year. The schemes for the Ayurvedic system of medicines were being supervised and executed by the Directorate of Ayurved.

Out of the total Plan provision of Rs. 47.95 lakhs, Rs. 5.73 lakhs or 11.94 per cent were allotted during the year under review on these schemes. Out of this allotment, Rs. 3.59 lakhs or 62.65 per cent were spent during the year under review. The delays in the decision about the location of dispensaries and the buildings programmes largely account for the shortfalls. 41 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries were opened in fulfilment of the year's target. Ayurvedic College continued to impart training and conduct research work on dysentry and infantile paralysis.

(c) *Water Supply and Drainage.*—Protected water supply is one of the main needs of the various towns in the State. The Superintending Engineer (Health) assisted by 4 Executive Engineers at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bikaner, continued the supervision and execution of various schemes of urban water supply. The municipalities advance funds allotted to them for water works to this organisation which, in turn, hands over the works for working, when the construction work is completed.

Out of the total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 343.96 lakhs for urban and rural water supply schemes including drainage and sanitation, Rs. 66.20 lakhs or 19.27 per cent were allotted for the year. The whole of the amount was earmarked for urban and rural water supply schemes and drainage and sanitation schemes were not taken up during the year. Against this allotment, the

expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 74.26 lakhs or 112.17 per cent of the allotment. Out of the total expenditure during the year Rs. 67.25 lakhs or 90.56 per cent were spent on urban water supply schemes, and Rs. 7.01 lakhs or 9.43 per cent on rural water supply scheme. Largely due to the non-availability of the equipment like pumping plants, filter plants and shortage of power for running the plants, the work has not been completed. To meet the difficulty advance placing of orders was being considered

III—HOUSING

This covers schemes relating to housing for industrial workers and housing for low-income groups. The executing authority for the industrial housing scheme was the Labour Commissioner while tenements were being constructed through the agency of P.W.D. In respect of Low-income group housing the executing authority was the Planning and Development Department which arranged for the distribution of loans for the construction of houses by people with low income through the agency of district Collectors who were given ministerial staff to assist them in the execution of these schemes.

Out of the total Plan allotment of Rs. 263.50 lakhs for Housing, Rs. 103.35 lakhs is for Industrial Housing and the balance for Low-income Group Housing. Against this provision, an amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs and Rs. 25.00 lakhs constituting 17.42 per cent and 15.61 per cent were allotted for Industrial Housing and Low Income Group Housing, respectively; during the year 1957-58, against which an expenditure of Rs. 3.79 lakhs and Rs. 32.01 lakhs respectively was incurred. The total expenditure thus on housing schemes aggregated to 83.26 per cent of the allotment for the year; under Low Income Group Housing Schemes it was 120.04 per cent and under Industrial Housing Schemes only 21.06 per cent.

The Industrial Housing scheme was under execution at 3 centres i.e., Jaipur, Pali and Bhilwara. 160 single room and 96 double room tenements were constructed at Jaipur, 400 single room and 100 double room tenements at Bhilwara and 288 single room tenements at Pali. Thus at the end of the year 1957-58, under Industrial Housing scheme, 848 single room and 196 double room tenements were completed including 688 single room and 4 double room tenements constructed during the previous years. Construction of 64 single room and 14 double room tenements was under progress. Under Low Income Group Housing scheme Rs. 32.01 lakhs were disbursed to the people in 15 districts viz., Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kota, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Ganganagar,

Pali, Sikar, Nagour, Chittorgarh and Dungarpur. Under these schemes 807 houses were completed as against the target of 400 for 1957-58 whereas the achievement during the previous year was 523 houses. The number of houses constructed during 1957-58 also included those for which loans were sanctioned during the previous years.

IV. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE.

The schemes under this sub-sector relate to the opening and maintenance of labour welfare centres. Employees' State Insurance centres, employment exchanges, and training of workers in different trades as well as, strengthening of the administrative set-up to implement these schemes and enforcement of labour laws and labour welfare measures. The various schemes were being executed by the Labour Commissioner with the assistance of special officers under him dealing with the labour welfare, technical training, employment exchanges and Employees' State Insurance schemes.

Of the total allotment of Rs. 61.70 lakhs, Rs. 13.47 lakhs or 21.82 per cent of the total allotment, were provided for the year 1957-58. This allotment excluded provision of Rs. 5.40 lakhs under the Employees' State Insurance scheme, Rs. 0.78 lakhs under the Employment Exchange scheme and 3.68 lakhs under technical training centres schemes which are the amounts recoverable from the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and from the Government of India in respect of the other two schemes. Out of this, Rs. 4.88 lakhs or 37.27 per cent were spent during the year. Here again, the total expenditure excluded an amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs spent by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, and the Government of India's share under the schemes. The scheme-wise particulars of expenditure and achievement during the year under review are given below:—

(a) *Labour welfare centres.*—One 'A' class centre at Ajmer and 3 'C' class centres at Makrana, Kekri, and Ramganjmandi were newly started during this year. 2 'C' class centres at Lakheri and Sriganganagar were converted into 'A' class and 2 'C' class centres at Sawai Madhopur and Kota to 'B' class centres. Thus at the end of the year under review there were 7 'A' class centres, 3 'B' class centres and 10 'C' class centres operating in the States. The welfare activities of these centres were also expanded. One sub-centre was opened at Phalodi quarries under the Sawai Madhopur centre and one sub-centre near the Sugar mills under Ganganagar centre so that the workers living at considerable distance from the existing centre could also get the benefit of the activities. The total expendi-

ture on labour welfare centres during the year amounted to Rs. 2.47 lakhs including Rs. 1.13 lakhs spent on construction of building at Jaipur, Bhilwara and Beawar.

(b) *Expansion of Employees' State Insurance Scheme.*—This scheme was inaugurated in December, 1956, at 6 centres, viz., Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Lakheri, Bhilwara and Pali and nearly 7,500 workers were insured at these places during 1957-58. During 1957-58 it was also started at Beawar where in 10 factories, 5049 employees were insured. The total expenditure incurred on these schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 0.13 lakhs, excluding Rs. 0.40 lakhs shared by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

(c) *Training in technical trades.*—During the year under review, 40 more seats were added to training centres at Jaipur and steps were also taken to open 2 new centres at Udaipur and Kota with a capacity of training 80 and 64 candidates respectively. It is expected that the work on these centres will start in 1958-59. At the technical training centre, Jaipur evening classes were also opened. The expenditure incurred on these schemes during the year amounted to Rs. 1.10 lakhs, excluding Rs. 1.65 lakhs of central share.

(d) *Expansion of employment exchanges.*—Two new employment exchanges at Pali and Bhilwara were opened. By the close of the year there were 12 employment exchanges in operation. The scheme of employment market information was also taken up and the organisation to man these exchanges was also strengthened. The total expenditure incurred on these schemes during 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 0.24 lakhs, excluding Rs. 0.35 lakhs of central share.

(e) *Miscellaneous schemes.*—These consisted of expansion of the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act, and extension of statistical section. The post of one Inspector of Factories and Boilers could not be still filled for want of suitable candidate. 4 labour inspectors continued to function at Kota, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Bhilwara for enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act. The *ad hoc* survey of conditions of labour in unorganised industries i.e., printing presses, cotton ginning and bailing and wool cleaning and bailing industry was started during the year.

A total amount of Rs. 0.45 lakh was spent on these schemes.

The employer-employee relations during the year generally remained peaceful and cordial. The number of industrial disputes during the year under report was 26 involving 3775 workers and loss of 16328 mandays. 208 Trade Unions with a membership of 38440 were in existence at the close of the year.

V. SOCIAL WELFARE AND WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The programmes for the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other backward classes as well as Social Welfare were continued during the year under review. These provided for facilities for better farming, education, medical care, and other social amenities to the scheduled castes, tribes and other backward classes as well as the rehabilitation of Gadia Lohars. These also covered schemes relating to the welfare of women and children, youth welfare, correctional measures for criminals and welfare of physically and mentally handicapped. The Director of Social Welfare assisted by the Assistant Directors at the divisional level executed the various schemes under the programme.

Out of the total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 271.03 lakhs on Social Welfare and Welfare of the Backward Classes Rs. 39.06 lakhs or 14.41 per cent were earmarked for 1957-58. Besides, Rs. 12.95 lakhs were also provided for activities under centrally sponsored schemes. The expenditure incurred on the State Plan schemes during 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 22.72 lakhs, or 58.17 per cent of the allotment. On centrally sponsored schemes it amounted to Rs. 9.29 lakhs or 71.74 per cent of the allotment for the year.

The details of expenditure and achievements under the schemes for different classes are given below:—

(a) *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.*—Besides the continuance of the schemes worked in 1956-57 during the year under review, 100 families, as planned, were rehabilitated. Aid to 551 families, was given for construction of irrigation wells and subsidy was granted to 160 families for purchase of bullocks, to 120 families for the construction of better houses and to 3 students for boarding. 30 primary schools which were opened during First Five Year Plan period were converted into Basic Schools and 1 hostel building was constructed. One dispensary too was opened for the benefit of scheduled area and 2 drinking water wells were constructed. 2 panchayat ghars were opened as per programme for the scheduled tribes so that they could meet and discuss their problems there. In all, on these schemes, Rs. 7.82 lakhs or 60.15 per cent of the allotment were spent.

(b) *Welfare of Scheduled Castes.*—During the year under review, 2 cottage industries centres, 7 sanskar kendras and 83 social education centres continued to function. In addition 64 drinking water wells were improved and constructed. Aid for

the construction of 99 houses under the scheme of better housing and to 4 students for boarding houses was provided. 12 widows were provided with sewing machines. 3 prachar mandlies which were opened during last year were doing very useful work in the removal of utouchability. 3 new community centres wer opened. In all Rs. 5.11 lakhs or 63.88 per cent of the allotment was spent during the year in carrying out these activities.

(c) *Welfare of Other Backward Classes.*—During the year 100 families were rehabilitated fulfilling the target for the year. Aid was also given for the construction of 848 irrigation wells and 2 drinking water wells were improved. 10 step-wells were converted into draw wells. 2 panchayat ghars were also opened for the other backward classes. Aid for the construction of 60 houses under better housing schemes was provided and grants were provided to 40 families for purchase of bullocks. The total expenditure on these activities amounted to Rs. 5.80 lakhs or 60.42 per cent of the year's allotment.

(d) *Rehabilitation of Gadia Lohars.*—Under this scheme, 90 families were rehabilitated by giving grants-in-aid for the construction of their houses. In addition, scholarship to 35 students was also granted. In all, Rs. 0.68 lakh or 48.57 per cent of the allotment were spent on this scheme.

(e) *Welfare of Ex-criminal Tribes.*—Efforts to settle the ex-criminal tribes were continued during 1957-58. Aid to 12 families for purchase of bullocks and to 25 families for the construction of better houses was provided during the year. 4 social education centres, 1 hostel for students, and 2 technical education centres continued to function this year. 3 community centres were newly opened. Rs. 1.14 lakhs or 57.00 per cent of the allotment was spent on these activities during the year.

(f) *Welfare Extension Projects.*—Grants-in-aid of Rs. 1.35 lakhs was given to the State Social Welfare Board for running 19 welfare extension projects and meeting out the expenses of administrative and supervisory staff.

(g) *Social and Moral Hygiene.*—Under Social and Moral Hygiene and after-care programme, 1 rescue home which was opened during 1956-57 at Jaipur was maintained during this year also. In addition, two after-care homes one at Jaipur and the other at Ajmer, were started during 1957-58 and 4 district shelters at Kota Bikaner, Dholpur and Jodhpur were also opened. An amount of Rs. 0.82 lakhs i.e., 37.96 per cent of the allotment for 1957-58 was spent during the year.

(h) *Centrally Sponsored Schemes.*—The Centrally sponsored schemes initiated in Rajasthan consisted of welfare of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and ex-criminal tribes. Under the welfare of scheduled tribes schemes, the Intensive Development Block opened during 1956-57 at Khushalgarh in Banswara district, continued to function. 7 model colonies of 50 families each with one basic school in each of these colonies were opened for rehabilitation of Bhils and Serias. In addition, grants-in-aid for the construction of 107 drinking water wells were given. 1 technical training centre to impart training in tailoring to 20 trainees was started. Thus for welfare of scheduled tribes out of an allotment of Rs. 8.40 lakhs an amount of Rs. 6.37 lakhs or 75.83 per cent was spent on these activities. Under welfare of scheduled castes scheme, technical training centres-12 for tailoring, 4 for carpentary, 2 for shoe-making and 1 for weaving trade previously opened were maintained. To provide housing facility to scheduled castes, 4 model colonies of 50 families each were established. In each of these colonies, 1 panchayat building, 1 drinking water well and 1 children's park were also provided. 35 families were given grants-in-aid for the construction of houses. Aid was also given for the construction of 71 drinking water wells in the area. Thus Rs. 2.10 lakhs or 60.34 per cent of the allotment of Rs. 3.48 lakhs in this scheme were spent during the year. Under the welfare of ex-criminal tribes scheme, 2 model colonies of 50 families each were established for their rehabilitation. Each colony was provided with one basic school, 1 panchayat-cum-school building, 1 drinking water well and 1 children's park and in all Rs. 0.82 lakh or 84.54 per cent of the allotment of Rs. 0.97 lakh for the same were spent during the year.

The difficulties in implementation of the schemes in this subsector were largely procedural and to some extent in getting trained personnel for manning the institutions opened under the programmes. To over-come some of these, since assistance to individuals and volunteer's organisation was given largely on the condition that they would also contribute their share in it, it was envisaged to secure promises of such contribution in advance so that provision could be made for assistance to such institutions in proper time.

CHAPTER XI

MISCELLANEOUS

Systematic planning requires an increasing volume of statistical data at all its stages i.e., formulation of current and perspective plans, progress of execution and revision of current plans and evaluation etc. Besides "a widespread understanding of the plan is an essential stage in its fulfilment". The importance of Statistics and Publicity of the plan among the masses to steer through the plan schemes has been constantly kept in view. Besides these two main aspects, the other two schemes discussed here relate to the development of Mandies and Tourism in the State.

Rs. 20.03 lakhs or 19.77 per cent of the total provision of Rs. 101.29 lakhs for such schemes for the Second Five Year Plan, were allotted for the year 1957-58 for schemes in this sector. Out of this amount, Rs. 6.56 lakhs or 32.75 per cent of the allotment were spent during the year. The details of physical achievements and expenditure in the various sub-sectors are given below:—

I. PUBLICITY

As envisaged under the Plan, the Directorate of Public Relations was reorganised and strengthened during the year 1957-58 and District Public Relation Offices were opened. During the year under review, in addition to 13 offices opened in preceding year, only three more could be opened during the year. Of the total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 40.99 lakhs for Publicity Schemes, Rs. 7.56 lakhs or 18.44 per cent were provided for the year 1957-58, against which only Rs. 2.97 lakhs representing 39.29 per cent of the year's allocation were spent.

The schemes related to the establishment of community listening centres, field publicity, films and photography, organisation of exhibitions, production and distribution of publicity literature, organisation of cultural shows, press advertising, conduct of publicity tours and provision of staff for implementation of schemes. Under the scheme of community listening centres, at a cost of Rs. 0.26 lakh 400 radio sets were purchased against a target of 600 radio sets for installation in the villages of the State. A sum of

Rs. 1.17 lakhs was spent on the establishment of 3 district offices against the target of 7 and purchase of 2 mobile vans and 10 chassis for field publicity during 1957-58 while the expenditure on the purchase of films and organising photography amounted to Rs. 0.13 lakh. Further, Rs. 0.40 lakh on organising exhibitions in the State, Rs. 0.28 lakh on publishing publicity literature, Rs. 0.07 lakh on organising cultural activities, Rs. 0.32 lakh on press advertising, Rs. 0.14 lakh on publicity tours and Rs. 0.20 lakh on the maintenance of staff at headquarters were spent during the year under review. A plan publicity exhibition was organised on big scale at Jaipur and 4 other important exhibitions at Pushkar, Sankra, Nagaur and Kota besides participation in 2 exhibitions at Bombay and Mussorie.

The shortfall was largely due to short supply of community listening sets, delays in recruitment of staff and non-availability of mobile vans due to foreign exchange shortage. Some of the equipments which were to be imported were also not available.

II. STATISTICS

The Statistical Organisation in the State which was reorganised and strengthened during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan was further strengthened during 1957-58 by making a provision for 5 more District Statistical Offices. Of the total Plan provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, Rs. 2.47 lakhs or 24.70 per cent were provided for the year 1957-58, out of which Rs. 1.32 lakhs or 46.56 per cent were spent during the year. The shortfall has been due to the non-availability of personnel to man the posts provided for under the schemes. Due to this shortage, District Statistical Offices could not be opened and the shortage was partly met by training the staff after recruitment.

The Planning Cell and the Sample Survey Unit established during 1956-57 continued to function during the year under review. The Plan Unit organised a systematic collection of statistics relating to planning, execution and appraisal of the various schemes under the Second Five Year Plan and during the year various reports and reviews required by the State Government, Government of India, Planning Commission and other organisations interested in the implementation of Plan schemes were prepared. The Sample Survey Unit conducted a survey of Low Income Group Housing with a view to arrive at a weighing diagram for the construction of index numbers of House Construction Cost at Jaipur. A survey

regarding utilization and effect of the Jawai Project irrigation facilities was also designed for being implemented during the next year. The following publications were brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics during the year under review:—

1. Basic Statistics—Rajasthan, 1957.

2. Quarterly Digest of Economics and Statistics—Volume 2, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

3. Second Five Year Plan—Progress Report for 1956-57.

4. Quarterly Progress Reports on Plan Schemes for the quarters ending June, 1957, September, 1957, and December, 1957.

5. Annual Administration Report of the Directorate for 1956-57.

Besides, the Directorate also collected material for the 'Statistical Abstract for Rajasthan' and prepared maps and charts for Statistical Atlas of Rajasthan. The work relating to census of Rajasthan Government Employees was also continued during the year. The work of preparation of State Income Estimates and other economic indicators like Index of Agricultural Production, Index of Wholesale Prices etc., was also taken in hand.

III. BHAKRA MANDIES

With the advent of Bhakra waters in Ganganagar District and increase in agricultural production, development of certain centres for trades and commerce as Mandies is necessary. Therefore, an allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs was made in the Second Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs were earmarked for the year 1957-58. No work was carried on in this scheme during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan and the work was taken up only during the second quarter of 1957-58 and it did not gain the necessary momentum even during the preceding quarter of the year. The total expenditure incurred on Bhakra Mandies during the year 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 1.38 lakhs or 13.8 per cent of the allotment for the year. The whole of this expenditure related to construction of buildings in Bhakra Mandies. The work was in progress for construction of shops in Sangaria, Sadulshahar and Hanumangarh town.

IV. TOURISM

Rajasthan has many centres of interest for tourists which, if developed, are expected to attract more tourists. For the development of these centres, as well as to augment the tourist facilities, an amount of Rs. 15.59 lakhs was provided under the Second Five Year Plan. This entire allotment was put outside the Plan ceilings and it was to be adjusted against the Five Year Plan allotment in due course. The allotment for the year 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 3.59 lakhs which again was outside the Plan ceilings, to be adjusted in the Five Year Plan allotment at the close of the Second Five Year Plan period. Under these schemes various centres at Alwar, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Udaipur, Bundi, Ajmer, Todgarh and Pushkar were to be developed and tourist facilities were to be provided for. During the year under review Rs. 0.89 lakhs were spent.

SECTION III

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

Allotment and Expenditure under First and Second Five Year Plans.

Table 1. (*Rs. in lakhs.*)

Sector.	First Five Year Plan allotment (1951-56)	Expenditure during (1951-56)	Second Five Year Plan allotment (1956-61)	Expenditure during 1956-57 & 1957-58	Allotment for 1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture & Community Development	**604.00**	**561.92**	**1768.57**	**557.12**	**389.78**
1. Agriculture	261.00	210.88	429.38	104.23	117.81
2. Consolidation of Holdings	..	..	32.50	8.29	5.00
3. Animal Husbandry	35.43	24.81	211.19	18.58	22.57
4. Co-operation	27.64	25.77	164.00	40.01	27.56
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	28.12	26.37	182.00	38.69	33.00
6. Fisheries	..	..	9.00	1.10	0.80
7. Community Development & National Extension Service	311.90	304.09	674.50	346.17	184.04
II. Irrigation	**2383.55**	**2131.03**	**2813.23**	**1043.47**	**537.73**
III. Power	**[illegible]**	**122.45**	**1999.51**	**6325.96**	**403.16**
IV. Industries & Mining	**55.10**	**45.84**	**577.21**	**79.92**	**75.36**
1. Industries	55.10	45.84	537.06	79.59	75.36
2. Mineral Development	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.33	..
V. Roads	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**[illegible]**	**100.00**
VI. Social Services	**1106.59**	**911.57**	**2331.90**	**596.72**	**411.98**
1. Education	496.07	409.54	1056.25	220.16	190.00
2. Medical & Public Health	332.71	328.95	739.42	238.75	116.86
3. Housing	139.20	70.29	363.50	88.21	46.12
4. Labour & Labour Welfare	3.80	1.74	61.70	6.44	15.00
5. Welfare of Backward Classes & Social Welfare	134.81	101.35	271.03	43.16	44.00
VII. Miscellaneous	**56.05**	**54.94**	**101.30**	**9.57**	**37.59**
1. Publicity	..	..	40.30	5.23	9.05
2. Statistics	..	..	10.00	2.07	2.50
3. Mandies	..	..	50.00	1.38	13.00
4. Tourism	..	..	15.50*	0.89*	3.04
5. Others	56.05	54.94	0.30	..	..
Total	**6450.26**	**5414.43**	**10687.38**	**2894.97**	**2011.80**

* Outside plan ceiling.

SECTION III
STATISTICAL APPENDICES

(Table 2) (Rs. in lakhs)

Sector.	Allotment for 1956-57	Percentage to total allotment 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58	Percentage to total allotment 1957-58	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 4 to Col. 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture & Community Development	819.58	15.51	994.91	13.54	+21.37
1. Agriculture	78.69	1.49	108.10	1.03	+37.43
2. Consolidation of Holdings	3.50	0.17	10.00	0.46	+185.71
3. Animal Husbandry	25.02	1.24	29.40	1.38	+17.51
4. Co-operation	31.30	1.52	35.40	1.64	+13.10
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	16.56	0.80	28.67	1.33	+73.13
6. Fisheries	0.70	0.03	1.69	0.08	+141.43
7. Community Development & National Extension Service	163.81	7.93	181.61	8.43	+10.87
II. Irrigation	675.23	32.70	580.58	26.94	—14.07
III. Power	390.53	15.43	476.70	22.12	+25.27
IV. Industries & Mining	59.23	2.84	95.78	4.45	+61.80
1. Industries	58.78	2.81	95.78	4.45	+62.95
2. Mineral Development	0.80	0.03	..	..	..
V. Roads	196.00	9.35	182.00	8.45	—5.38
VI. Social Services	388.41	18.54	402.38	18.70	+1.58
1. Education	147.00	7.12	175.32	8.14	+18.27
2. Medical & Public Health	156.02	7.56	132.54	6.15	—15.05
3. Housing	70.00	3.39	43.00	2.00	—38.57
4. Labour & Labour Welfare	5.00	0.27	13.47	0.63	+140.54
5. Welfare of Backward Classes & Social Welfare	31.00	1.50	39.06	1.81	+26.00
VII. Miscellaneous	27.99	1.23	26.08	0.99	—67.43
1. Publicity	6.00	0.29	7.56	0.35	+26.00
2. Statistics	1.80	0.07	2.47	0.12	+54.38
3. Manilas	20.00	0.97	10.00	0.46	—50.00
4. Tourism	..	..	2.59*	0.10*	..
Total	2445.00	100.00	2153.69	100.00	+5.83

* Outside plan ceiling.

Comparative position during 1956-57 and 1957-58

(Table 3) (Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Allotment for 1957-58	Expenditure during 1956-57	Expenditure during 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 4 to Col. 2	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in Col. 4 compared to Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture and Community Development	**394.91**	**221.99**	**325.13**	**82.32**	**+46.51**
1. Agriculture	108.14	32.24	72.04	66.62	+123.45
2. Consolidation of Holdings	10.00	1.98	6.31	63.10	+218.69
3. Animal Husbandry	29.60	5.76	12.82	43.61	+122.57
4. Co-operation	85.40	13.01	27.00	76.27	+107.53
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	28.67	17.86	20.83	72.65	+16.62
6. Fisheries	1.59	0.04	1.06	62.72	+2550.00
7. Community Development & National Extension Service	131.51	101.10	185.07	101.91	+14.88
II. Irrigation	**630.23**	**561.11**	**482.36**	**65.13**	**—14.06**
III. Power	**476.70**	**140.60**	**185.33**	**38.39**	**+31.85**
IV. Industries and Mining	**25.73**	**25.57**	**54.25**	**56.64**	**+111.54**
1. Industries	25.73	25.34	54.25	56.64	+114.09
2. Mineral Development	..	0.33	..	..	..
V. Roads	**180.00**	**124.35**	**147.84**	**82.13**	**+20.04**
VI. Social Services	**466.36**	**271.76**	**324.96**	**69.68**	**+19.58**
1. Education	175.33	82.65	137.51	78.43	+66.33
2. Medical & Public Health	132.54	114.70	124.05	93.58	+8.15
3. Housing	63.00	52.41	35.80	56.83	—31.69
4. Labour & Labour Welfare	13.47	1.56	4.88	37.87	+212.82
5. Welfare of Backward Classes & Social Welfare	39.06	20.44	22.72	58.17	+11.15
VII. Miscellaneous	**20.03**	**3.01**	**6.56**	**32.75**	**+117.94**
1. Publicity	7.56	2.26	2.97	39.29	+31.42
2. Statistics	2.47	0.75	1.32	53.44	+76.00
3. Mandies	10.00	..	1.32	13.20	..
4. Tourism	3.50*	..	0.89*	*25.70	..
TOTAL	**2182.69**	**1368.49**	**1526.48**	**70.88**	**+11.54**

* Outside plan ceiling.

Table 4

Distribution of Allocations and Expenditure between Revenue, capital & loans 1957-58

Sector	Allotment				Expenditure			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agriculture & Community Development	238.71	48.00	93.11	394.91	184.63	32.79	107.71	325.13
1. Agriculture	50.59	25.02	24.22	100.83	27.00	10.60	34.35	72.04
2. Consolidation of Holdings	10.00	..	..	10.00	6.31	..	..	6.31
3. Animal Husbandry	18.42	10.98	0.00	29.40	10.27	2.55	..	12.82
4. Co-operation	17.01	11.61	6.18	35.40	10.59	10.36	6.08	27.03
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	27.59	1.08	..	28.67	20.31	0.52	..	20.83
6. Fisheries	Included in Agriculture				0.72	0.34	..	1.05
7. Community Development & National Extension Service	120.50	..	52.11	181.61	109.43	8.31@	67.33	185.07
II. Irrigation	..	580.28	..	580.28	..	482.36	..	482.36
III. Power	..	476.70	..	476.70	..	185.38	..	185.38
IV. Industries & Mining	50.38	20.70	24.70	95.78	24.43	4.57	25.25	54.25
1. Industries	50.38	20.70	24.70	95.78	24.43	4.57	25.25	54.25
2. Mineral Development								
V. Roads	..	182.60	..	182.60	..	147.54	..	147.54
VI. Social Services	219.09	185.31	55.00	459.40	147.25	110.15	67.56	324.96
1. Education	118.71	56.61	..	175.32	93.49	44.02	..	137.51
2. Medical & Public Health	47.18	55.36	30.00	132.54	27.60	60.90	35.55	124.05

Table 4 — **Distribution of Allocations and Expenditure between Revenue, capital & loans 1957-58**

Sector	Allotment				Expenditure			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Housing	..	18.00	25.00	43.00	..	3.79	32.01	35.80
4. Labour and Labour Welfare	9.33	4.14	..	13.47	3.44	1.44	..	4.88
5. Welfare of Backward Classes & Social Welfare	37.86	1.20	..	39.06	22.72	0.67$	..	22.72
VII. Miscellaneous								
1. Publicity	10.03	10.00	..	20.03	5.02	1.54	..	6.56
2. Statistics	7.56	..	..	7.56	2.97	..	..	2.97
3. Mandies	2.47	..	..	2.47	1.32	..	..	1.32
4. Tourism	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	1.38	..	1.38
	0.49	3.10	..	3.59	0.73	0.16	..	0.89
Total ..	527.29	1453.68	172.81	2153.69	361.33	964.62	200.52	1526.48

@ Spent against the allotment of Rs. 14.18 lakhs on capital in the revised budget.

$ Since the date was received late, it has been excluded from the total and all other statements.

* Outside plan ceiling.

Table 5 — Expenditure Pattern during 1957-58.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sector 1	Direct 2	On Grant & Subsidies 3	On Loan 4	Total 5
I. Agriculture & Community Development	204.38	13.06	107.71	325.13
1. Agriculture	32.54	5.15	34.35	72.04
2. Consolidation of Holdings	6.31	..	..	6.31
3. Animal Husbandry	8.51	4.31	..	12.82
4. Co-operation	17.37[1]	3.60	6.03	27.00
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	20.83	..	..	20.83
6. Fisheries	1.06	..	..	1.06
7. Community Development & National Extension Service	117.74	*	67.33	185.07
II. Irrigation	482.36	..	..	482.36
III. Power	185.38	..	..	185.38
IV. Industries & Mining	14.50	14.50	25.25	54.25
1. Industries	14.50	14.50	25.25	54.25
2. Mineral Development	..	..	..	..
V. Roads	147.84	..	..	147.84
VI. Social Services	234.00	23.40	67.56	324.96
1. Education	131.87	5.64	..	137.51
2. Medical and Public Health	88.50	..	35.55	124.05
3. Housing	3.79	..	31.01	35.80
4. Labour and Labour Welfare	4.88	..	..	4.88
5. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	4.96	17.76	..	22.72
VII. Miscellaneous	6.56	..	..	6.56
1. Publicity	2.97	..	..	2.97
2. Statistics	1.32	..	..	1.32
3. Mandies	1.38	..	..	1.38
4. Tourism **	0.89	..	..	0.89
TOTAL: ..	1275.06[2]	50.96	200.52	1526.48

[1] Includes Rs. 10.15 lakhs spent on purchase of shares & Rs. 2.75 lakhs on creation of funds.

* This expenditure on grants & subsidies is included in Rs. 117.74 lakhs.

** Outside plan ceiling.

State and Central share in expenditure during 1957-58

Table 6 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Expenditure on schemes financed exclusively by state.	Expenditure on schemes financed partly by State	Expenditure on schemes financed partly by Centre			Total
			Loans	Grants & Subsidies.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture and Community Development	22.51	91.26	126.01	85.35	211.36	325.13
1. Agriculture	2.40	22.49	36.34	10.81	47.15	72.04
2. Consolidation of Holdings	..	6.31@	..	..	..	6.31
3. Animal Husbandry	5.81	2.66	0.04	4.31	4.35	12.82
4. Co-operation	2.75	9.81	11.54	2.90	14.44	27.00
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	7.03	5.76	3.87	4.17	8.04	20.83
6. Fisheries	..	0.63	..	0.43	0.43	1.06
7. Community Development & National Extension Service	4.52	43.60	74.22	62.73	136.95	185.07
II. Irrigation	..	..	482.36 **	..	482.36	482.36
III. Power	..	..	185.38 **	..	185.38	185.38
IV. Industries & Mining	9.08	5.43	25.25	14.50	39.75	54.25
1. Industries	9.08	5.43	25.25	14.50	39.75	54.25
2. Mineral Development	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Roads	..	..	147.84 **	..	..	147.84
VI. Social Services	70.18	79.39	89.72	35.67	125.39	324.96
1. Education	16.11	61.40	...	60.00	60.00	137.51

2. Medical & Public Health	49.31	5.43	55.82	13.49	69.31	124.05
3. Housing	..	..	33.90	1.90	35.80	35.80
4. Labour & Labour Welfare	3.41	1.47	..	..	..	4.88£
5. Welfare of Backward Classes & Social Welfare	1.35	11.09	..	10.28	10.28	22.72
VII. Miscellaneous	4.85	0.96	..	0.75	0.75	6.56
1. Publicity	2.97	..	..	..	..	2.97
2. Statistics	..	0.86	..	0.46	0.46	1.32
3. Mandies	1.38	..	..	..	..	1.38
4. Tourism	0.50	0.10	..	0.29	0.29	0.89
TOTAL	106.62	177.03	1056.56	186.27	1242.83	1526.48‡

@Terms on which Central share will be worked out have not yet been finalised, hence the entire sum is taken as State share.

£A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was received as Central share but has not been included as it was not provided for in the State plan budget.

*Outside plan ceiling.

**The expenditure to the extent of Rs. 210 lakhs out of Rs. 28.96 lakhs under Irrigation, Rs. 87.99 lakhs under Power and Rs. 147.84 lakhs under Roads has been financed out of the Miscellaneous Development Fund loan received from the Government of India and the rest is State share although it has been shown under Central loan since its further break-up is not available.

Table 7

Allotment and Expenditure under Plan Schemes, Rajasthan.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending				Total Expenditure during 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
				June, '57	Sept., '57	Dec., '57	March, '58		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT									
1. Agriculture									
1. Minor Irrigation									
(a) Construction of wells	76.33	13.98	25.00	0.33	1.34	8.98	17.75	28.40	113.60
(b) Deepening of wells	11.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	100.00
(c) Development of village tanks	30.00	..	5.00	..	0.03	0.01	2.05	3.09	61.80
(d) Boring of tube wells	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Agricultural machinery									
(a) Loans for installing of pumping sets	7.00	0.41	2.34	..	0.05	0.04	1.40	1.49	63.68
(b) Loans for installing of persian wheels	5.00	0.45	1.00	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.59	0.78	78.00
(c) Loans for small agricultural implements	2.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Loans for generating sets	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Seed multiplication and distribution									
(a) Multiplication of improved seeds	75.00	1.06	26.24	0.03	0.27	0.94	7.11	8.35	31.82
(b) Distribution of improved seeds	4.00	0.26	2.00	0.97	0.63	..	0.40	2.00	100.00
4. Manures and fertilisers									
(a) Phosphatic fertilisers	3.35	0.11	0.42	..	..	..	0.06	0.06	14.29
(b) Compost development	7.60	..	3.17	0.02	0.09	0.09	2.35	2.55	80.44
(c) Development of local manurial resources including simple manurial trials		..	0.87	..	0.09	0.16	1.00	1.25	143.68

5. Fruit development	18.00	0.39	2.64	0.02	0.10	0.11	1.64	1.87	70.83
6. Plant protection	17.46	0.04	3.73	0.30	1.11	0.47	0.67	2.55	68.36
7. Staff scheme	16.00	0.09	2.85	0.02	0.21	0.29	0.68	1.20	42.11
8. Experiments and research scheme	32.00	0.41	7.38	0.30	0.51	0.33	0.48	1.62	21.92
(*i*) Botanical extension			0.66	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.28	42.42
(*ii*) Millets and pulses			0.38	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.13	34.21
(*iii*) Extension of chemistry research			1.18	0.15	0.13	0.07	0.09	0.44	37.29
(*iv*) Soil survey scheme			1.02	0.03	0.16	0.05	0.05	0.29	28.43
(*v*) Extension of entomological section			0.61	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	11.48
(*vi*) Plant pathological section			0.52	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.33	63.46
(*vii*) Statistical research			0.23	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.07	30.43
(*viii*) Sugarcane research			0.30	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	2.33
(*ix*) Agricultural research			0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*x*) Agricultural research buildings			2.08	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Weed control	0.77	..	0.09	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	11.11
10. Contribution to I.C.A.R.	5.40	..	0.20	..	..	0.01	0.08	0.09	45.00
11. Identification and control of citrous diseases	0.17	0.01	0.05	..	0.01	..	0.01	0.02	40.00
12. Special commodities									
(*a*) Sugarcane development	9.10	0.21	1.86	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.30	0.54	29.03
(*b*) Cotton extension	11.00	0.27	1.27	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.53	1.20	94.49
13. Improvement of agricultural statistics	8.57	0.22	1.06	0.02	0.16	0.07	0.27	0.52	49.06
14. Agricultural information	2.95	0.42	0.67	0.05	0.17	0.05	0.20	0.47	7.15
15. Agricultural education and extension									
(*a*) Agriculture college (Udaipur)	35.31	7.47	12.33	0.93	1.64	2.09	3.57	8.23	66.75
(*b*) Basic agricultural schools	13.26	..	0.38	0.04	0.02	0.24	0.24	0.54+	142.11
(*c*) Extension training centres		..	0.48	0.04	0.05	0.12	0.19	0.40+	83.33

+ Includes Central share of expenditure.

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending				Total Expenditure during 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
				June, '57	Sept., '57	Dec., '57	March, '58		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Reclamation of land	15.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	1.68	1.68	84.00
17. Land planning survey	0.56	0.03	0.18	0.02	0.02	..	0.01	0.05	27.78
18. Soil conservation	4.00	0.03	2.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.40	0.51	24.88
19. Agricultural marketing	5.50	0.22	0.88	0.01	0.24	0.12	0.20	0.57	64.77
TOTAL	429.38	32.24*	108.14	3.37	7.20	14.60	46.87	72.04	66.62
2. Consolidation of holdings.									
1. Consolidation of holdings	32.50	1.98	10.00	0.74	1.14	1.51	2.92	6.31	63.10
TOTAL	32.50	1.98	10.00	0.74	1.14	1.51	2.92	6.31	63.10
3. Animal Husbandry.									
1. Dairy development	11.90	0.11	0.12	0.02	0.012	0.03	0.05	0.12	100.00
2. All India Key Village	29.64	0.46	2.74	0.29	0.40	0.36	1.30	2.35	85.77
3. Gaushala development	6.60	0.84	1.66	0.03	0.03	0.05	1.27	1.38	83.13
4. Opening of Gosadans	2.29	..	0.24	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	16.67
5. Poultry development	4.62	0.05	1.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.26	0.35	34.65
6. Advanced training	1.00	0.03	0.16	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	31.25

7. Re-organisation of poultry farm	0.99	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Mobile Veterinary dispensaries	3.90	0.16	0.46	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.37	0.40	86.95
9. Purchase and distribution of calves	5.01	0.10	0.35	..	..	0.02	0.22	0.24	68.57
10. Supervisory Staff	13.37	0.25	2.14	0.31	0.54	0.39	1.13	2.37	110.74
11. Bull premium scheme	5.40	..	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Camel improvement	3.00	..	0.27	..	..	..	0.06	0.06	22.22
13. Conversion of veterinary dispensaries into hospitals	4.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Rehabilitations of nomadic breeders	5.00	..	1.20	..	..	0.01	0.17	0.18	15.00
15. Sheep and Wool development	55.49	0.07	9.59	0.20	0.23	0.32	1.22	1.97	20.54
16. Hostel at Farm (Nagaur)	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Veterinary college	23.62	..	4.71	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.24	5.10
18. Rinder-pest eradication	13.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Opening of new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries	11.33	0.95	3.00	0.12	0.17	0.23	0.31	0.83	27.67
20. Mass immunisation of cattle	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Organisation of cattle shows	2.50	..	0.55	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	10.19
TOTAL	211.19£	5.76ff	29.40	1.28**	1.78	1.84**	7.92**	12.82 @	43.60

*Includes expenditure on Anti-locust measures scheme not provided for under the plan provision and on the construction of buildings under schemes No. 3(a), 8 and 15(a) break-up for which is not available.

£ Includes Rs. 6.50 lakhs provided for construction of veterinary building.

ff Includes Rs. 2.54 lakhs spent for construction of buildings and excludes the amount spent on sheep and wool development schemes transferred to Animal Husbandry sector from Industries in 1957-58.

** Includes the amount spent for construction of buildings.

@ Includes Rs. 2.14 lakhs spent on construction of buildings.

Table 7 (*Contd.*) (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending				Total Expenditure	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
				June, '57	Sept., '57	Dec., '57	March, '58		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Co-operation.									
1. Share capital contribution to credit institutions	**	9.88	**23.40	..	..	..	**21.75	**21.75	92.95
2. Construction of godowns for large sized credit societies	19.00	0.09	5.00	0.17	0.07	0.02	4.84	5.10	102.00
3. Subsidy for staff of credit institutions	10.71	0.84	2.15	0.01	..	0.01	1.26	1.28	59.53
4. Primary marketing societies	28.84	0.83	5.20	..	0.03	..	4.99	5.02	96.54
5. Apex marketing sceity	3.50	..	2.60	..	..	..	2.41	2.41	92.70
6. Processing societies :—									
(a) Cotton gin	5.25	..	2.62	..	..	..	1.20	1.20	45.80
(b) Oil mill	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. State ware-housing Corporation	10.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	100.00
8. Creation of funds:—									
(a) Co-operative development fund	4.50	..	0.75	..	..	..	0.75	0.75	100.00
(b) Agricultural credit (Relief and Guarantee) fund	10.50	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	100.00
9. Departmental staff	52.86	0.87	9.23	0.30	0.75	0.83	2.36	4.24	45.94
10. Co-operative training and research and experimentation :—									
(a) Co-operative training	11.34	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(b) Research & experimentation	0.50	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Co-operative farming	3.00	0.20	0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	164.00	13.01	35.40	0.48	0.85	0.86	24.81	27.00	76.27
5. Forests & Soil Conservation.									
1. Education	9.16	1.57	1.97	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.84	1.90	96.45
2. Demarcation & settlement	13.40	3.80	4.68	0.74	1.07	0.66	1.58	4.05	86.54
3. Forest research	1.98	0.32	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.20	0.44	88.00
4. Preparation of working plans, cost of equipment & original surveys	17.00	0.40	1.05	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.35	0.45	42.88
5. Creation of village forests, afforestation as a measure of soil conservation	33.40	3.28	5.03	0.34	0.95	0.83	1.46	3.58	71.17
6. Commercial plantation	11.58	4.14	2.70	0.40	0.89	0.53	1.32	3.24	120.00
7. Industrial plantation	1.00	0.10	0.53	..	0.05	0.05	0.38	0.48	90.56
8. Rehabilitation of jagir forests	7.70	0.57	0.57	0.04	0.12	0.11	0.24	0.51	89.47
9. Rehabilitation of existing forests	7.50	0.57	1.43	0.06	0.19	0.09	0.97	1.31	91.61
10. Creation of paddocks for rotational grazing	4.00	..	0.90	..	0.01	0.06	0.48	0.55	61.11
11. Development of national park and game sanctuaries	7.53	0.40	1.60	0.02		0.12	0.55	0.76	47.50
12. Soil conservation	56.33	2.03	4.58	0.18	0.54	0.38	1.20	2.30	50.22
13. Staff scheme	..	..	0.37	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Opening of forest nurseries	1.17	0.06	0.26	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.14	53.85

** The total amount for the scheme of share capital contribution to credit institutions will be obtained by State Government as loan from the Reserve Bank of India. Its allotment and expenditure does not form part of the plan allotment and expenditure.

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending				Total Expenditure 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
				June, '57	Sept., '57	Dec., '57	March, '58		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Communication & Buildings—									
(*a*) Roads	3.25	0.12	0.77	..	..	..	0.60	0.60	77.92
(*b*) Buildings	7.00	0.50	1.73	..	..	..	0.52	0.52	20.06
TOTAL ..	182.00	17.86	28.67	2.20	4.37	3.48	10.78	20.83	72.65
6. Fisheries.									
1. Fisheries development	9.00	0.04	1.69	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.84	1.06	62.72
7. Community Development and National Extension Service.									
1. Supervision		2.58	3.74	0.67	1.48	0.80	1.57	4.52	120.86
2. District project head quarters		38.61	46.17	8.69	11.32	11.29	17.52	48.82	86.91
3. Agriculture		5.15	4.88	0.31	0.74	0.56	3.89	5.50	112.70
4. Irrigation		6.85	4.70	0.33	0.78	0.42	2.15	3.68	78.30
5. Reclamation		0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Health and sanitation	674.50	23.76	15.77	1.51	2.65	2.32	14.74	21.21	134.50
7. Education		8.87	7.32	0.84	1.45	1.56	5.54	9.40	128.41
8. Social education		8.60	12.31	0.55	1.49	1.04	7.05	10.13	82.29
9. Communication		10.52	10.98	1.14	1.61	1.11	4.64	8.49	77.32

10. Rural arts & crafts		1.61	6.97	0.30	0.26	0.25	1.86	2.78	39.89
11. Housing		5.66	16.65	0.78	1.65	2.26	8.57	13.25	79.53
12. Project loans		48.82	52.11	5.42	8.10	6.23	37.53	57.20	109.94
TOTAL ..	674.50	161.10	181.61	20.55	31.53	27.84	105.15	185.07	101.91
II. IRRIGATION.									
1. Bhakra Nangal	542.00	228.82	150.95						
(a) Works in Rajasthan	123.00	54.91	27.50	2.26	12.62	(—)4.86	5.32	15.34	55.78
(b) Share of Common Works	420.00	173.91	123.45	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	123.45	
2. Chambal Project	350.00	184.97	235.00	52.26	(—)15.27	56.04	129.00	221.93	94.42
(a) Kota Barrage			70.92						
(b) Right Main Canal	300.00	182.00	117.90						
(c) Left Canal			36.18	52.26	(—)15.27	56.04	129.00	221.93	94.42
(d) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam	50.00	2.97	10.00						
3. Parwati	31.60	12.12	11.80	1.57	10.78	0.82	2.57	5.75	48.72
4. Meja	12.00	10.61	9.07	2.19	0.65	1.73	1.19	5.76	63.61
5. Nahar Sagar	0.63	0.25	0.37	0.20	0.07	..	..	0.27	72.97
6. Ummed sagar	1.09	0.69	0.47	0.07	0.07	..	..	0.14	29.78
7. Gudha	3.65	2.53	3.06	1.96	1.08	0.80	2.44	6.28	205.22
8. Morel	5.00	4.26	1.55	0.27	0.20	0.13	(—)0.06	0.55	35.48
9. Bankli	0.50	0.79	..	0.35	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.43	..
10. Girinandn	4.50	2.40	1.12	1.47	0.12	0.33	0.54	2.46	219.64
11. Jawai	10.00	11.77	6.34	0.33	0.21	(—)0.06	1.03	1.49	24.23
12. Hemawas	2.35	0.24	0.50	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	2.00
13. Kalisil	4.50	1.29	1.55	1.40	0.23	0.49	0.82	2.96	189.68

Table 7 (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending				Total Expenditure 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
				June, '57	Sept., '57	Dec., '57	March, '58		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Juggar	1.50	0.46	0.63	0.05	0.01	0.14	0.05	0.25	39.68
15. Nindar	0.30	0.51	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Bhula	0.88	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Surwal	0.70	0.14	1.00	0.10	0.08	0.17	0.49	0.84	84.00
18. Survania	2.70	1.24	..	1.04	0.24	0.59	0.52	2.39	..
19. Sareri	18.83	7.26	5.69	4.09	1.16	1.14	1.80	8.19	143.47
20. Arwar	18.00	7.88	4.30	2.87	0.71	0.30	1.17	4.55	105.81
21. Deoria	1.66	0.74	1.80	0.05	0.03	0.40	0.59	1.07	66.87
22. Atwara	2.00	1.42	3.72	0.80	0.43	0.33	0.36	2.41	64.79
23. Kantri	0.35	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Kal Bhata	0.26	0.08	..	..	0.02	..	..	0.02	..
25. Begolia	1.20	2.27	..	0.03	0.03	0.02	..	0.08	..
26. Ora	5.68	4.62	1.50	0.92	0.50	0.41	0.35	2.18	145.33
27. Parwan	6.41	2.03	2.10	1.15	0.58	0.23	0.51	2.55	121.42
28. Kali Sindh	7.14	3.25	2.12	0.76	0.04	0.36	1.38	2.54	119.81
29. Bundi ka Gothera	2.97	1.11	1.00	0.45	0.32	8.10	0.01	0.88	88.00
30. Pal Balaghr	0.87	—0.08	0.50	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	4.00

31. Godalu	2.07	0.84	1.79	0.89	0.05	..	0.19	1.13	63.13
32. Galwa	10.00	2.51	8.60	0.13	0.10	0.28	0.79	1.30	15.12
33. Lodi Sarka Naka	8.00	4.64	6.00	0.06	0.67	0.56	0.66	1.95	32.50
34. Mahi	10.00	2.97	10.20	0.86	0.64	0.85	2.49	4.84	46.89
35. Bhim Sagar	11.13	1.42	5.13	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.58	1.09	17.78
36. Khoj	20.33	6.71	9.87	4.79	2.51	0.90	2.35	10.55	106.91
37. Western Canal	20.00	8.11	10.60	4.51	3.75	1.03	2.74	12.03	113.49
38. Gambheri	19.65	10.22	7.20	1.28	0.70	0.60	0.90	3.48	48.33
39. Sabi	25.00	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
40. Mahi	98.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41. Wagon	46.50	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
42. Bundi	26.00	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Bhopi Shergarh	20.00	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
44. Gurgaon Canal	25.00	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
45. Sawai Bhandaga	11.00	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
46. Alaka	12.50	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
47. West Banas	28.00	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
48. Sukli	12.00	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
49. Berach (Badgaon)	45.00	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
50. Berach (Vallabh Nagar)	22.00	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
51. Banas	200.00	..	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
52. Sukhna	70.00	..	1.00	..	..	0.01	0.09	..	10.00

Table 4 (Contd.) (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, '57	Sept., '57	Dec., '57	March, '58	Total Expenditure 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
55. Kheri Feeder	20.00	..	0.11	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	18.18
56. Bhumtpur Feeder	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56. Nasirabad Sagar	34.73	..	2.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
56. Other Works at Ajmer	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57. Survey and investigation of Projects (including Ajmer)	13.25	0.36	0.69	0.11	0.20	0.29	1.47	2.07	300.00
58. Minor irrigation works	276.30	29.10	70.03	7.90	7.53	6.74	6.86	29.03	41.54
TOTAL	2813.28**	561.11£	580.28*	96.52	21.36	71.14	169.89	482.36 @	83.13
III. POWER									
1. Bhakra Nangal Hydel Project :—									
(a) Share in construction of common works	481.00	84.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Distribution works executed by Punjab Government		..	97.39	..	..	..	..	97.39	100.00
(c) Bulk supply scheme		..	75.39	..	..	..	0.49	0.49	0.65
(d) Local Distribution	114.00	8.80	7.00	1.56	3.81	4.01	13.04	22.42	32.03
2. Chambal Hydel Project :—									
(a) Stage I—Bhupal sagar power project	233.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(b) Stage II—Rana Pratapsagar Project	250.00								
(c) Chambal Transmission system ..	420.00	0.05	23.00	0.04	0.17	0.20	0.59	1.00	4.20
3. Development of Thermal power Stations and connected works—									
(A) Works—									
(a) Diesel generating section		0.39	1.50		0.01	0.16	0.24	0.41	27.23
(i) Jhalawar		0.75	2.00	0.03	0.03	0.52	(—)0.02	0.56	23.10
(ii) Kindesan—Karauli		1.75	2.00	0.02	0.06	0.64	0.05	0.77	25.07
(iii) Niwai—Tonk		..	0.20	..	..	0.01	0.12	0.13	85.00
(iv) Jaisalmer		0.55	2.20	..	0.53	0.20	0.23	0.96	43.64
(v) Dungarpur		1.11	0.50	0.10	0.14	0.57	0.15	1.06	212.00
(vi) Kishangarh		0.44	1.50	..	0.27	0.12	0.12	0.51	24.00
(vii) Bagwara		..	2.60	0.01	..	0.01	0.05	0.07	2.69
(viii) Dholpur									
(b) Renovation of diesel power house—		(—)0.02	3.30	0.01			(—)0.20	(—)0.20	(—)2.44
(i) Bharatpur		5.62	12.48	0.32	0.13	0.04	0.15	0.64	5.13
(ii) Bhilwara		2.24	12.03	0.32	0.83				
(iii) Shahpura	386.16	6.01	1.00	..	—	0.26	0.13	1.53	11.74
(iv) Alwar		2.56	12.00	0.02	4	0.05	0.07	0.14	1.17
(v) Deeg		0.03	1.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.21	0.29	22.00
(c) Installation of additional generating plants—									
(i) (a) Jodhpur		3.00	25.00	..	0.03	0.07	0.37	1.07	4.84
(b) At Masuria				..	..	0.05	0.02	0.07	

**Total comes to Rs. 2813.03 lakhs but the provision in the budget has been shown as Rs. 2813.28 lakhs.

Includes the amount of Rs. (—) 0.03 lakhs spent on Jekhrol project of First Five Year Plan.

*Excludes Rs. 64.44 lakhs for interest charges of capital and purchase of equipment and tools.

@ Includes the budget allotment of Rs. 123.45 lakhs which has been taken to be the actual expenditure for share of common works on Bhakra Nangal.

(Negligibly small.

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for-1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 Budget	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 57	Sept., 57	Dec., 57	March, 58	Total Expenditure 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(*iii*) Kotah	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	14.24	14.24	142.40
(*iii*) Jaipur	..	..	21.00	..	..	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.43
(*d*) Steam plant at Bikaner	..	0.69	2.00	..	0.06	..	0.26	0.32	16.00
(*e*) 33Kv : Bikaner-Jaisalmer line	..	0.70	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) 66 Kv : Jaipur-Makrana line	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	0.08	0.08	1.60
(*g*) 33 Kv : Dausa-Gangapur line	..	0.13	4.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.09	0.23
(*h*) Local Low and High tension distribution—									
(*i*) Jaipur	..	(—)0.02	3.20	0.01	..	..	(—)0.30	(—)0.29	(—)9.44
(*ii*) 11Kv line from Nallah Power house to Gandhi-nagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Jodhpur	..	..	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Kotah	..	..	0.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Bikaner	..	..	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*i*) Jaipur workshop	..	0.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*j*) Acquisition of privately owned power houses	..	2.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minor Schemes—									
(*b*) Kakri power station distribution	150·00	0·02	53·00	0·04	0·13	0·30	0·28	1·00	1·20
(*j*) Dadh power station distribution	320·00	0.09	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	0.85	..	..	..	..	..	..

(m) Bijaynagar power station distribution	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(n) Pilibangan transmission and distribution	0.05	0.05	..	0.02	..	..	0.02	0.02	80.00
(o) Hanumangarh transmission and distribution	..	0.05	..	0.01	..	0.002	0.002	0.002	100.00
(p) Acquisition of Ajmer electricity supply Co., Ajmer	..	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(q) 66 KV line Ajmer to Beawar via Bijaynagar	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Establishment and tools and plants	19.37	14.39	15.24	3.54	5.52	2.96	28.32	198.68	
2. Rural and Urban Electrification									
(a) Bijaipur	2.17	4.00	0.02	0.18	0.01	0.20	1.32	20.00	
(b) Nagaur	1.73	2.30	0.02	0.15	..	0.02	0.16	7.33	
(c) Chittorgarh	0.54	2.00	..	0.01	0.05	2.02	2.08	104.00	
(d) Sumerpur	0.44	1.50	..	..	0.02	1.06	1.08	54.00	
(e) Baran	112.35	..	1.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Jalore	0.21	2.00	..	..	0.01	1.06	0.07	53.50	
(g) Rajsamand	0.26	2.50	..	..	..	0.62	0.62	24.80	
(h) Taranagar	0.38	1.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Jhunjhunu	0.33	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(j) Toda-Bhim	0.16	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(k) Sawai Madhopur	0.26	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(l) Deedwana	0.44	2.25	..	..	0.02	1.24	1.26	56.00	
(m) Chomu-Reengus line	0.64	1.50	..	0.05	0.05	0.76	0.86	57.30	
(n) Alwar	2.30	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(o) Dhaulpur-Gohad to Jaipur	..	7.50	..	3.36	0.10	0.11	3.57	47.60	
(p) Rural electrification scheme (Ajmer)	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Establishment, tools and plants	0.02	1.80	0.02	0.01	0.01	..	0.04	2.22	

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Schemes	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 57	Sept., 57	Dec., 57	March, 58	Total Expenditure during 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Investigation	3.00	..	0.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	1999.51	140.60	476.70	17.76	13.31	13.55	43.37	188.33**	39.99

IV.—INDUSTRIES & MINING.

1. Industries.

I. Handloom Development								
1. Inspection and stamping Offices	20.68	1.83	0.39	0.22	0.35	0.53	1.49	81.42
2. Handloom sales depot		4.42	0.26	0.60	2.14	2.02	5.02	113.57
3. Finishing/bleaching and dyeing centre								
(i) Fancy handloom and carpentry	3.78	0.53	..	..	..	0.06	0.06	11.32
4. Research, designing and marketing section								
(i) Publicity and propaganda		0.03	..	0.01	..	0.18	0.19	633.33
(ii) Prizes		0.01	..	..	..	0.005	0.005	100.00
(iii) Survey and statistics		0.10	..	0.05	..	..	0.05	50.00
(iv) Purchasing of improved tools	1.54	0.15	..	..	..	0.55	0.55	366.67
(v) Pattern making		0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..

(vi) Purchase of samples			0.02	..	..	..	0.005	0.005	50.00
(vii) Housing colony for weavers			0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Loan for housing colony for weavers			1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Handloom mobile sales van	0.70	6.12	0.20	..	0.09	0.06	0.22	0.37	185.00
6. Establishment of dyeing houses	7.33		0.84	..	..	..	0.30	0.30	35.71
7. Grant of working capital to production societies working at loss	2.28		0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Conversion of looms									
(i) Conversion of looms from throw shuttle to fly shuttle	2.50		0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Loans for looms fitted with jaquard			0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Registration and census			0.13	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rebate on sales of handloom	1.00		0.25	..	0.23	0.02	0.15	0.40	160.00
10. Working capital to weavers of co-operative societies	18.12		3.00	..	..	..	9.42	9.42	314.00
11. Share capital to weavers of co-operative societies			0.15	..	..	..	0.12	0.12	80.00
Handloom woolen centre, Udasar and Napasar	0.75		0.85	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.11	12.94
12. Development of handloom industry, Ajmer	..		..	..	..	..	Expenditure included in respective schemes of Handloom.		
(i) Development of handloom industry			0.63	..	..	..			
(ii) Building for handloom industry	5.96		0.44	..	..	..			
(iii) Loan to handloom development industry			0.42	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—Sheep and Wool Improvement.									
1. Woolen technological Institution	11.10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Including Rs. 27.39 lakhs, allotment for distribution works executed by Punjab Government in Bhakra Nangal Scheme, expenditure details for which are not available.

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in Lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending				Total Expenditure during 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
				June, 57	Sept., 57	Dec., 57	March, 58		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Establishment of mechanical training centre	2.00		0.83	..	..	0.08	0.13	0.21	25.30
3. Establishment of carding, finishing centre	2.30		0.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Blanket production-cum-training centres	4.80	0.78	3.30	..	..	0.06	0.23	0.29	8.79
5. Pilot wool carbonishing plant	8.70		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Drugget and carpet production-cum-training centre	2.57		0.44	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.16	0.33	75.00
7. Coordination office	0.90		0.17	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.13	76.47
III. *Khadi and village industries*	40.79	1.73	4.75	..	..	..	2.16	2.16	45.47
IV. *Village Industries*									
1. Development of salt petre industry	0.62	0.07	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.01	.06	0.12	92.31
2. Development of salt industry	1.64		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. *Industrial estate*	80.71	0.19	11.67	..	0.03	0.68	2.46	3.17	27.16
VI. *Small Scale Industries*									
1. Gadia lohar workshops	6.05	..	0.60	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.56	0.71	118.33
2. Central Workshop for small scale industries	20.33	..	2.00	..	..	..	0.98	0.98	49.00

3. Tanning and leather work institute	4.06	..	1.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Subsidy on electricity	10.00	..	0.30	..	..	..	0.08	0.08	26.67
5. Development of small scale and other industries in C.D. Blocks	16.00	..	4.00	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	10.00
6. Extension officers in C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks	8.00	..	2.00	..	0.13	0.14	1.17	1.44	72.00
7. Small scale industries production centres	2.01	..	1.74	..	..	..	0.59	0.59	33.91
VII. *Sericulture*									
1. Silk and sericulture institute	5.17	..	1.99	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. *General Scheme*									
1. Industrial and Economic Survey	10.00	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Loans to cottage and small scale industries	..	..	9.18	..	4.55	..	12.11	16.66	181.48
3. (i) Loans for industrial cooperatives for share capital	84.50	12.25	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Loans for industrial cooperatives for working capital			2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Participation in the schemes sponsered by Central Government	14.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX. *Administration*									
1. Reorganisation of the Directorate	14.48	1.35	2.92	0.47	0.70	0.65	0.88	2.70	92.47
X. *Research and training*									
1. Industrial research laboratory	0.26	0.09	0.06	..	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.05	83.33
2. Production-cum-training centres									
(i) Central development office and inspectorate of industries			0.39	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.13	0.30	76.92

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending				Total Expenditure during 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
				June, 57	Sept., 57	Dec., 57	March, 58		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(*ii*) Blacksmithy-cum-tin-smithy centre			0.68	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.20	0.30	44.12
(*iii*) Carpentry training-cum-production centre			0.66	..	..	0.02	0.19	0.21	31.32
(*iv*) Dyeing and printing centre			0.67	..	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.12	17.91
(*v*) Leather tanning centre			0.52	..	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.07	13.46
(*vi*) Leather footwears and articles of utility			0.28	..	0.02	0.02	..	0.04	..
(*vii*) Durri-niwar and carpet making centre			0.66	..	0.05	0.11	0.21	0.37	56.06
(*viii*) Wool carding and namda making centre	40.00	1.27	0.32	..	..	0.01	0.08	0.09	28.13
(*ix*) Lacquer work scheme			0.25	..	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.06	24.00
(*x*) Toymaking production-cum-training centre			0.24	..	0.03	..	0.02	0.05	20.33
(*xi*) Manufacturing of bamboo basket centre			0.27	..	0.01	0.05	..	0.06	22.22
(*xii*) Metal polishing centre ..			0.25	..	..	0.01	0.09	0.10	64.00
(*xiii*) Hand made paper production-cum-training centre			0.26	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiv*) Marble and stoneware centre			0.22	..	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	..

(xv) Plastic goods and toy centre			0.24	..	..	..	0.11	0.11	45.83
(xvi) Pottery centre			0.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvii) Loans for production centres			0.74	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xviii) Training of artisans in different trades			0.36	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xix) Common facility centre, Kanota			0.56	..	..	..	0.12	0.12	21.43
3. Train-cum-production centre, Ajmer		..	0.95	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.39	0.58	61.05
4. Peripatetic-training centre	6.32	..	0.37	..	..	0.08	0.23	0.31	83.78
5. Foreign training	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Reorganisation of cotton industries	11.86	0.37	2.68	0.11	2.22	0.18	0.50	1.01	37.69
7. Organisation of small industries on cooperative basis	6.60	..	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI. *Handicrafts*									
1. Marketing Organisation									
(i) Central Organisation			0.17	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.11	64.71
(ii) Mobile van and demonstration	9.84		0.60	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.13	21.67
(iii) Sales emporia at Jodhpur and Udaipur		1.12	4.55	0.09	0.29	0.31	0.73	1.42	31.21
2. Quality marking scheme	4.67		0.40	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.13	32.50
3. Handicraft section									
(i) Development of handicrafts, Ajmer	0.78		0.21	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.13	61.90
(ii) Handicraft-emporia	1.50		0.55	..	..	0.11	0.16	0.27	49.09
(iii) Handicraft production centre			0.55	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 7 (Contd.) (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 57	Sept., 57	Dec., 57	March, 58	Total Expenditure during 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
XII. Cottage and other industries									
1. Co-operative sugar mill	9.50	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Pilot plant for sodium sulphate	4.75	..	4.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Subsidy to cottage industries	20.90	..	0.68	...	..	..	..	..	..
4. Grant-in-aid and contribution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Drug factory	1.53	..	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	.
TOTAL	537.06	25.34	95.78	1.68	7.93	5.54	39.10	54.25	56.64
2. Mineral Development									
1. Reorganisation and expansion of the department of Mines and Geology	0.60	0.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Purchase of equipment for prospecting	4.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Wet mica grinding plant	10.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Fuller's earth activisation plant	10.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Purchase of equipment for quarry improvement	14.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	40.15	0.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

V. ROADS.

1. *Construction of new roads*									
(a) State highways	29.28		8.44	0.43	0.50	0.71	2.74	4.38	51.90
(b) Major district roads	79.62		18.24	1.89	0.78	2.86	3.94	9.47	51.92
(c) Other district roads	250.90		41.24	2.21	4.34	3.98	13.76	24.24	68.48
(d) Village roads	44.98		12.06	1.42	0.96	1.34	2.79	6.51	53.98
(e) Cross drainage works and bridges	48.75		8.00	0.76	1.66	1.46	2.02	5.90	73.75
(f) Bhakra roads	80.00	125.00	18.00	0.02	2.99	1.57	6.99	11.57	64.28
(g) Approach roads to towns and villages	50.00		7.00	..	0.09	..	0.66	0.75	10.71
(h) Approach roads to mines and quarries	10.00		2.00	..	..	..	0.03	0.03	1.52
2. Improvement to existing roads	295.47		56.34	5.38	9.06	8.53	47.68	70.60	125.31
3. Construction and improvement work on roads of Ajmer	42.50	9.35	4.60	0.10	0.40	0.65	4.89	6.04	131.30
4. Others (Tools and plants)	10.00	..	6.68	..	..	..	8.35	8.35	125.00
TOTAL	941.50	134.35	182.60	12.21	20.78	21.05	93.80	147.84	80.96

VI. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Education.

Administration									
1. Administrative and supervisory staff	55.33	0.70	5.21	0.26	0.37	0.63	1.74	3.10	59.50
2. Organisation of Physical Education—									
Establishment of Central Office of Deputy Director of Physical Education	1.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 7 (*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending				Total Expenditure during 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
				June, 57	Sept., 57	Dec., 57	March, 58		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Appointment of Deputy Inspectress & Deputy Inspector of physical education	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Education									
4. Opening of new single teacher primary schools	105.00	0.75	6.11	0.27	0.19	3.50	8.52	12.48	204.26
5. Conversion of primary schools into basic schools	56.50	0.59	3.36	0.09	0.05	0.30	2.01	2.45	72.92
6. Introduction of crafts in non-basic schools	17.00	1.35	2.60	..	..	..	1.64	1.64	63.08
7. Employment of additional teachers for extension of single teacher primary schools	42.50	0.42	3.65	0.12	0.13	0.57	1.45	2.27	62.19
8. Opening of basic teachers training schools	50.00	5.82	6.80	0.78	0.68	0.78	2.89	5.13	75.44
9. Short course training	8.50	..	7.87	1.00	0.19	1.19	1.73	4.11	52.22
10. Senior basic education ..	12.66	N.A.	1.94	0.02	0.21	0.09	0.66	0.98	50.52
Middle School Stage—									
Raising of primary schools to middle school standard	34.60	1.38	8.47	0.21	0.16	1.19	2.48	4.04	47.69

11. (a) Upgrading of High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools	26.00	7.26	3.23	0.23	0.26	0.54	3.71	3.26	305.26
(b) Conversion of Middle Schools to Secondary Schools	56.00	5.20	2.77	1.06	1.20	1.82	6.69	10.59	108.30
(c) Conversion of High Schools to Multi-purpose Higher Secondary Schools	33.00	5.99	0.60	..	..	0.69	1.66	2.37	305.00
(d) Aid to Private High Schools for conversion into Multi-purpose Higher Secondary Schools	5.00								
12. (a) Improvement of teaching Science in High Schools	3.20	0.18	0.72	..	..	..	0.44	0.44	61.11
(b) Introduction of general science and Hindi in Middle and other subjects	..	0.04	0.47	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.26	0.33	70.21
13. Improvement of libraries in High Schools	2.55	0.30	1.25	0.09	0.10	0.15	0.68	1.02	61.80
14. Improvement of school equipment	37.00	0.78	5.00	..	..	..	3.93	3.93	78.60
15. Establishment of Vocational Guidance Bureau and counsellors in M. P. Schools	2.00	..	0.38	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Aid to Private Institutions	3.50	0.35	0.35	..	..	Included in 11 (d)			
17. Raising of Training College, Bikaner to B. Ed. standard and Teachers Training College, Ajmer	1.00	1.15	2.28	0.20	0.09	0.25	0.59	1.52	66.67
18. Conferences, Seminars, Refreshers Courses	5.20	0.23	0.70			0.08	0.34	0.42	66.00
19. Improvement in teaching of core subjects	2.35	N.A.	0.59	..	..	..	0.36	0.36	61.01

Table 7 (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending				Total Expenditure during 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4
					June, 57	Sept., 57	Dec., 57	March, 58		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
20.	Opening of Multi-purpose High Schools	14.99	N.A.	4.18	0.01	0.02	0.01	1.29	1.33	31.82
21.	Opening of Higher Secondary Schools	30.00	N.A.	4.92	0.03	0.20	0.08	2.07	2.38	48.37
	University Education									
22.	Establishment of Rajasthan College	21.50	0.05	6.40	..	0.13	0.58	0.68	1.39	21.72
23.	Raising of Girls Inter. College to Degree Colleges	3.80	1.64	1.29	0.11	0.17	0.26	0.76	1.30	100.78
24.	Development of Degree and Post-Graduate facilities in existing colleges	16.40	0.20	3.02	0.30	0.20	0.41	3.28	4.28	141.35
25.	Improvement and expansion of University Education	13.86	N.A.	4.13	0.12	0.12	0.13	1.03	1.40	33.90
	Technical Education									
26.	(a) Expansion and development of M.B.M. Engineering College	7.00	1.57	7.00	0.05	0.25	0.71	0.56	1.57	22.43
	(b) Overseer Course	3.00	0.71	1.20	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.28	0.39	32.50
	(c) Mining Degree Course	..	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.39	0.43	..
	(d) Additional facilities	..	..	..	..	..	0.22	0.57	0.79	..
27.	Opening of Polytechnic Institutes including Mining Courses	39.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	0.78	0.78	7.80
28.	Junior Technical Schools	18.80	..	3.80	..	..	..	..	..	..

28. Board and Directorate of Technical Education	1.50	0.14	1.71	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.27	0.02	23.01
29. Opening of Technical and Vocational Training Institute	15.00	..	2.06	..	..	..	0.56	0.36	27.18
Social Education									
30. [illegible] Education Organisation	7.00	0.35	0.86	0.04	0.03	0.10	0.53	0.39	20.25
32. Jaipur Cylinder	14.00	..	1.13	..	..	0.44	0.81	0.15	12.14
31. Production and distribution of literature for children and adults	3.00	11.09	21.43	0.25	1.05	0.44	3.43	44.34	71.11
34. Opening of rural libraries	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Audio-visual education	4.00	0.16	0.90	..	..	0.04	0.57	0.21	101.11
36. Construction of stadium at Jaipur	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..
37. Establishment of Rajasthan Sports Council	1.00	..	0.30	..	..	..	0.20	0.30	100.00
38. Establishment of Physical Education Training Colleges	1.70	0.10	0.63	..	0.04	0.13	0.37	0.44	99.84
39. Development of N.C.C., A.C.C., Scouting and Girl Guides	20.61	0.76	2.64	0.10	0.49	0.47	1.02	2.26	32.01
40. Youth Hostels	1.70	..	..	..	—	..	0.13	0.13	..
41. Developmental agency of informal education	3.10	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..
42. Establishment of Training institution for pre-primary education	0.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Financial assistance to private institution for pre-primary education	0.60	—	0.50	—	—	0.02	0.37	0.30	50.85
44. Schools for handicapped	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 7 (Contd.) (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for-1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 57	Sept., 57	Dec., 57	March, 58	Total Expenditure during 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
45. Scholarship and Stipends	8.50		2.00				1.75	1.75	87.50
46. Scholarship for Technical Education (inland and abroad)	2.00	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	100.00
47. Development of music, dances, drama and fine arts—									
(a) Establishment of Ship-kala Vidyalaya	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Establishment of Sangeet Maha Vidyalaya	1.00	..	0.03	..	..	..	0.03	0.03	100.00
(c) Aid to division and district Institutions	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48. Buildings	211.00	17.03	37.25	4.92	7.03	6.55	25.53	44.03†	118.17
49. Implementation of Government of India Scheme	7.50	..	1.75	..	..	0.48	0.31	0.79	45.14
50. Other Schemes	20.20	N.R.	2.00	..	..	..	0.63	0.63	31.50
TOTAL ..	1050.25	82.65*	175.32	10.44	12.56	21.98	92.53	137.51	78.43
2. Medical and Public Health									
51. Administrative and supervisory staff	2.33	0.37	0.37	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.31	0.63	33.51

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(Rs. in lakhs)

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(Rs. in lakhs)

5. Expansion of Employment Exchanges	3.18	0.09	0.52	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.24	46.13
6. Enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act	1.26	*	0.25	*	*	*	*	0.18	72.00
7. Extension of Statistics Section	0.98	*	0.10	*	*	*	*	0.09	90.00
8. Administrative set up	2.22	*	0.58	*	*	*	*	0.49	84.48
TOTAL ..	61.70	1.56	13.47	0.42	0.64	0.69	3.13	4.88	37.27
7. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare									
1. Welfare of scheduled tribes	86.98	6.19	13.00	0.31	0.66	0.26	6.59	7.82	60.15
2. Welfare of other backward classes	59.52	4.83	9.60	0.08	0.31	0.16	5.25	5.80	60.42
3. Welfare of scheduled castes	56.89	6.45	8.00	0.11	0.43	0.33	4.24	5.11	63.88
4. Rehabilitation of gadia lohars	3.00	0.98	1.40	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.60	0.68	48.57
5. Welfare of ex-criminal tribes	17.11	1.44	2.00	0.07	0.19	0.08	0.80	1.14	57.00
6. Welfare extension projects	20.00	0.48	2.90	..	..	..	1.35	1.35	46.55
7. Social and moral hygiene and after care services	22.53	0.07	2.16	..	..	0.09	0.73	0.82	37.96
TOTAL ..	271.03	20.44	39.06	0.58	1.62	0.96	19.56	22.72	58.17
VII. MISCELLANEOUS.									
1. Publicity.									
1. Community listening centres	10.85	0.04	1.50	..	..	0.01	0.25	0.26	17.33
2. Field publicity	23.68	0.50	4.74	0.09	0.19	0.51	0.38	1.17	24.68

†Does not include arrears and reimbursements from First Five Year Plan.

**Excludes additional provision of Rs. 7.20 lakhs.

*Expenditure incurred on these schemes is included in Labour Welfare Centres.

Table 7 *Contd.*

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total plan provision (1956-61)	Expenditure for 1956-57	Allotment for 1957-58 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending				Total Expenditure during 1957-58	Percentage of Col. 9 to Col. 4
				June, '57	Sept., '57	Dec., '57	March, '58		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Films and photography	1.00	0.10	0.20	0.07	0.02	&	0.04	0.13	65.00
4. Exhibition	1.50	0.82	0.31	0.15	0.10	0.01	0.14	0.40	129.03
5. Publicity literature	1.45	0.32	0.21	0.13	..	0.03	0.12	0.28	133.33
6. Cultural section	1.36	0.01	0.23	..	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.07	30.43
7. Press advertisement	0.30	0.32	0.06	..	0.01	0.03	0.28	0.32	533.33
8. Publicity tours	0.50	0.07	0.10	0.01	0.01	&	0.12	0.14	140.00
9. Administrative and supervisory staff	1.07	0.08	0.21	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.20	95.24
TOTAL ..	40.99	2.26	7.56	0.49	0.40	0.65	1.43	2.97	39.29
2. Statistics.									
1. Re-organisation and Strengthening of the Bureau of Statistics	10.00	0.74	2.47	0.29	0.38	0.19	0.46	1.32	53.44
3. Handies.									
Handies	50.00	..	10.00	..	0.09	0.01	1.28	1.38	13.80
4. Tourism.									
Tourism@	14.59	0.09	3.59	0.02	0.09	0.08	0.89	0.89	24.79

5. Others.

Unallocated	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	10527.26	1366.49	2153.69	187.96	150.96	224.32	742.33	1526.48*	70.88

*The scheme-wise breakup of plan provision comes to Rs. 41.71 lakhs but the total plan provision is fixed at Rs. 40.99 lakhs.

&Negligibly small.

@Outside Plan ceiling.

*Includes Rs. 123.45 lakhs Rs. 97.39, lakhs in Irrigation and Power sectors for which quarterwise data is not available.

Table 8

Physical targets and achievements under plan Schemes Rajasthan

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Target (1957-58)	Achievement (1957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT							
	1. Agriculture						
1. Minor irrigation							
(a) Construction of wells	Wells constructed	Number	30610	6881	5600	11852	211.64
(b) Deepening of wells	Wells deepened	Number	22600	4034	2000	2163	108.15
(c) Development of village tanks	Tanks developed	Number	600	64	100	98	98.00
2. Agricultural machinery							
(a) Loans for installing of pumping sets	Pumping sets installed	Number	680	78	176	180	102.27
(b) Loans for installing of persian wheels	Persian wheels installed	Number	1500	92	300	223	74.33
3. Seed multiplication and distribution							
(a) Multiplication of improved seeds	Opening of farms	Number	164	8	84 (92)	76 (84)	90.47
(b) Distribution of improved seeds	1. Opening of seeds stores	Number	210	15	90 (105)	71 (86)	78.89
	2. Seeds distributed	Lakh Mds.	N.A.	1.80	3.00	2.74	91.33
4. Manures and fertilisers							
(a) Phosphatic fertilisers	1. Amonium sulphate	Tons	18000	3000	6000	3717	61.95
	2. Super phosphate	Tons	4650	150	600	344	57.33
(b) Compost development	Compost distributed	Lakh tons	11.00	0.87	1.60	2.84	177.50
(c) Development of local manurial resources including simple manurial trials	Green manure distributed	Lakh acres	2.00	..	0.90	N. A.	..

5. Plant protection							
	1. Control of gram hopper	Lakh acres	5.00	0.14	1.00	0.06	6.00
	2. Control of rats	,,	15.00	3.88	3.00	2.66	88.67
	3. Control of other pests and other diseases						
	(a) Field crops	,,	3.50	0.77	0.70	0.20	28.57
	(b) Vegetables	,,	0.30	0.06	0.30	0.15	170.00
	(c) Weed control	,,	0.10	219 (acres)	0.02	0.01	50.00
	(d) Wheat rust control	,,	0.25	0.01	0.05	0.01	20.00
	(e) Fruit trees	Lakh No.	3.00	1.05	0.50	3.64	606.67
	(f) Seed treatment of store pests	Lakh Mds.	0.50	0.08	0.10	2.45	2450.00
6. Special commodities :—							
(a) Sugarcane development	1. Additional production	Lakh tons	11.00	0.78	1.02	1.47	144.12
	2. Area benefited	Lakh acres	0.56	0.18	0.27	0.31	114.82
(b) Cotton extension	1. Additional production	Lakh bales	2.65	0.33	0.29	0.30	103.45
	2. Area benefited	Lakh acres		2.68	3.13	3.13	99.68
7. Agricultural education and extension :—							
(a) Agriculture college (Udaipur)	Students graduated	Number	170		30	28	93.67
(b) Basic agricultural schools	Gram sewaks trained	,,	2093	240	N.A.	283	
(c) Extension training centres							
8. Reclamation of land	Area reclaimed	Lakh acres	0.75	0.25	0.08	0.40	500.00
9. Soil conservation	Area brought under conservation	Acres	7500	..	1500	9480	632.00

2. Consolidation of holdings

1. Consolidation of holdings	Consolidation of area	Lakh acres	20.00	..	1.00	0.57	57.00

NOTE—The data under Agriculture sector represents targets and achievements through Government proper, through Community Development and National Extension Service Block fund and through revenue tasavvi and private efforts.

Table 3 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Target (1957-58)	Achievement ('957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3. Animal Husbandry.						
1. Dairy development	Starting of co-operative milk unions and creamery	Number	1 (each)	Survey in progress	Survey to be conducted	Survey in progress	..
2. All India key village	Opening of A. I. Centres	„	12	2	2(4)	2(4)	100.00
	(Rural) Key villages (Rural)	„	72	12	12(24)	12(24)	100.00
	A. I. Centres (Urban)	„	5	..	..	..	..
	Extension centres	„	9	2	2(4)	2(4)	100.00
3. Gaushala development	Selection of Gaushalas	„	30	6	8(14)	8(14)	100.00
4. Opening of Gosadans	Opening of Gosadans	„	3	..	1	1	100.00
5. Poultry development	Opening of extension centres	„	12	4	3(7)	3(7)	100.00
6. Advanced training	Training of officers	„	25	..	5	3	60.00
	Training of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	„	11	3	6	6	100.00
7. Reorganisation of poultry farm	Poultry farms	„	1	..	..	..	..
8. Mobile veterinary dispensaries	Starting of mobile units	„	7	1	1(2)	2(3)	100.00
9. Purchase and distribution of calves	Calves purchased & subsidised	„	1000	60	100	100	100.00
10. Supervisory staff	Appointment of—	„	9	2	(2)	(2)	100.00
	(i) Dy. Directors						
	(ii) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	„	18	18	(18)	(18)	100.00
11. Bull premium scheme	Selection of bulls	„	2500	100	250	108	43.20

12. Camel improvement	Camels purchased and subsidied	Number	250	..	50	50	100.00
13. Conversion of veterinary dispensaries into hospitals	Dispensaries to be converted	"	46	..	..	..	..
14. Rehabilitation of nomadic breeders	Purchase and distribution of bulls	"	80	..	..	..	..
15.Sheep and wool development scheme		"	1	..	..	..	..
(i) Sheep and wool development	Opening of extension centres	"	99	1	22	22	100.00
(ii) Wool Research laboratory	Establishment of research laboratory	"	1	1	(1)	(1)	100.00
(iii) Sheep and wool training school	Persons to be trained	"	125	24	24	N. A	..
(iv) Sheep breeding research Station	Establishment of research station	"	1	1	(1)	(1)	100.00
(v) Wool grading and marketing Organisation	Starting of centres	"	5	5	(5)	(5)	100.00
(vi) Community fleecing sheds	Construction of fleecing sheds	"	160	..	66	24	36.37
(vii) Up-grading of sheep breeding farms	Up-grading of farms	"	3	3	(3)	(3)	100.00
16. Hostel at Farm (Nagaur)	Construction of hostel building	"	101	.2	.2	.2	100.0
17. Veterinary college	Construction of college building.						
	Model poultry farm for training of students	"	1	..	..	..	..
	Students to be trained for 2 years short course	"	200	100	100	100	100.00
18. Opening of new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries	Dispensaries opened	"	56	17	(34)	17	100.00
19. Organisation of cattle shows	Holding of cattle shows ..	"	36	2	6	1	16.67

Table 8 (Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1955-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Target (1957-58)	Achievement (1957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	4. Co-operation.						
1. Share Capital contribution to credit institutions	Contribution of Share Capital to:—						
	(i) Large sized credit societies	Number	525	40	105	96	91.43
	(ii) Central cooperative banks (New)	,,	16	5	5	5	100.0
	(iii) Central cooperative banks (old)	,,	10	6	11	3	27.28
	(iv) Apex cooperative bank	,,	1	1	1@	1@	100.00
	(v) Central land mortgage bank	,,	1	1	1@	1@	100.00
2. Construction of godowns for large sized credit societies	Construction of godowns	,,	160	4	41	241	100.00
3. Subsidy for staff to credit institutions	Subsidy for staff of:—						
	(i) Large sized credit societies	,,	525	45	105	105	100.00
	(ii) Central co-operative Banks	,,	16	5	5	5	100.00
		,,			(10)	(10)	100.00
4. Primary marketing societies	(i) Contribution of share capital to societies	,,	55	4	11	11	100.00
		,,			(15)	(15)	100.00
	(ii) Subsidy for staff of societies	,,	55	5	11	11	100.00
					(16)	(16)	100.00
	(iii) Construction of godowns	,,	55	1	11	11	100.00

5. Apex marketing society							
(i) Share capital contribution	,,	1	..	1	1	100.00	
(ii) Subsidy for staff	,,	1	..	1	1	100.00	
(iii) Construction of godowns	,,	1	..	1			
6. Processing societies :—							
(i) Cotton gin							
(i) Organisation of cotton gin	,,	2	..	1	1	100.00	
(ii) Share Capital contribution to cotton gin	,,	2	..	1	1	100.00	
(iii) Subsidy for staff ..	,,	1	..	1	1	100.00	
(ii) Oil mill							
(i) Organisation of Oil mill	,,	1	..	..	..	..	
7. State warehousing corporation	Formation of State warehousing corporation	,,	1	..	1	1	100.00
8. Creation of funds:—							
(i) Co-operative Development fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(ii) Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Departmental staff	Recruitment of staff	Number	$	425	$	197	..
10. Co-operative training, and research and experimentation:—							
(i) Co-operative training	Training of staff	Number	2270	49	240	240	100.00
(ii) Research and experimentation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Co-operative farming	Organisation and strengthening of co-operative farming societies	Number	20	2	5	3	60.00

5. Forests and Soil Conservation

1. Education						
Training of—						
(a) Foresters	Number	143	23	30	26	86.66

** Strengthening of the Bank.
@ Target continued.
$ Not fixed

Table 5 (Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Target (1957-58)	Achievement (1957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(b) Forest guards	Number	1398	266	274	271	98.91
	(c) Rangers	,,	13	5	2	1	50.00
	(d) Officers	,,	10	3	2	2	100.00
	(e) Foreign tours	,,	4	..	1	..	..
2. Demarcation and settlement	(a) Area to be demarcated						
	(b) Forest settlement operations	Sq. miles	9000	1878	4500	1560	34.13
3. Forest research	Silvicultural research	Number	1	1	—(1)	—(1)	..
4. Preparation of working plans, cost of equipment and original surveys	(a) Plans to be carried out	No. of divisions	10	2	4	4	100.00
	(b) Surveys to be conducted	Sq. miles	1000	..	..	..	..
5. Creation of village forests, afforestation as a measure of soil conservation:—							
(c) In areas subject to water erosion	Plantations	Acres	3400	650	2000	2000	100.00
(d) In areas subject to wind erosion	Plantations	,,	11000	560	1700	1800	105.88
6. Commercial plantations	Plantations	,,	5930	1945	1000	960	96.00
7. Industrial plantations	Plantations	,,	1000	200	400	200	50.00
8. Rehabilitation of Jagir forests	(a) Restocking	,,	2000	250	450	450	100.00
	(b) Cultural operations	,,	5000	1000	1000	1250	125.00
9. Rehabilitation of existing forests	(a) Restocking	,,	2400	200	450	450	100.00
	(b) Cultural operations	,,	30000	4000	6000	6724	112.07
10. Creation of paddocks for rotational grazing	Fencing	,,	16000	..	4000	3500	87.50

11. Development of national park and game sanctuaries	Development	No.	8	8	—(8)	—(8)	..
12. Soil conservation—							
(i) Extension work in desert areas	Extension measures in desert areas	Acres	13000	..	..	..	..
(ii) Field improvement measures in agricultural fields	Field improvement measures	,,	13000	..	4000	..	..
(iii) Afforestation and improvement measures in eroded marginal lands	Plantations	,,	10200	575	1725	1000	96.65
(iv) Road side and hilly area plantations	Plantations						
	(i) Road side	Miles	25	5	5	5	100.00
	(ii) hilly tracts	Acres	1000	200	200	200	100.00
13. Opening of forest nurseries	Opening of nurseries	No.	4	1	3	3	100.00
14. Communications and buildings—							
(a) Roads	Construction	Miles	63	16	13	69	530.77
(b) Buildings	Construction	No.	58	..	17	10	58.82
6. Fisheries							
1. Fisheries Development	Opening of fish farm	Number	13	..	13	1	7.69
7. Community Development and National Extension Service							
1. Agriculture—							
(a) Seed multiplication and distribution	Distribution of seeds	Mds.	..	2,81,710	(1423)	2,77,280	..
(b) Manures and fertilisers distribution	Distribution of ammonium sulphate	,,	..	84,510	..	68,125	..
(c) Fruit development	(i) Additional area under fruit plants	Acres	..	5,331	..	N. A.	..
	(ii) Additional area under vegetable plants	,,	..	13,566	..	N. A.	..
	(iii) Demonstrations held	Number	..	30,051	..	13,956	..
(d) Animal husbandry	(i) Key village centres	,,	252	11	36	10	27.78
	(ii) Pedigree animals supplied	,,	..	307	(47) ..	(21) 576	.. ..

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Target (1957-58)	Achievement (1957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) Pedigree birds supplied	Number	..	1,280	..	3,438	..
(e) Co-operation	Co-operative societies functioning	,,	4,475	758	675 (1433)	1332 (2090)	198.22
2. Irrigation							
Minor irrigation	(i) Construction of wells	,,	27,350	4,763	4,050	10,692	260.00
	(ii) Additional area under irrigation	Acres	..	17,202	17,902	86,984	485.83
3. Reclamation	Land Reclamation	,,	54,700	38,348	..	..	..
4. Health and Sanitation	(i) Primary health centres	Number	68	16	9 (25)	N.A. (16)	..
	(ii) Construction of new drinking water wells	,,	20,000	1,404	3,000	1,501	50.03
	(iii) Repairs of old drinking water wells	,,	..	1,155	..	(1,728)	..
	(iv) Sanitary latrines	,,	..	1,495	..	2,152	..
5. Education	(i) Opening of new singleteacher schools	,,	1340	464	279 (724)	228 (752)	110.37
	(ii) Conversion of schools into basic type	,,	600	73	90 (163)	113 (186)	125.56
	(iii) Schools constructed	,,	..	544	.. (544)	800 (1344)	..
6. Social Education	(i) Adult education centres	,,	..	1,511	..	1052 (2563)	..

	(ii) Adults made literate	Number	..	73,085	..	42576	..
	(iii) Community centres started and reading rooms opened	,,	..	N.A.	....	873	..
	(iv) Panchayats started	,,	..	515	0·20 (515)	122*	..
7. Communication Roads	Kachha-pacca roads Constructed and repaired	Miles	10,525 (for construction	2357	1575	2386	151.49
8. Rural arts and crafts	Demonstration-cum-training centres	Number	252	37	36 (73)	N.A. (37)	..
9. Housing	(i) New houses constructed	,,	..	5403	..	25,161	..
	(ii) Old houses reconditioned	,,	..	53,356	..	63,084	..
10. Peoples' contribution	Amount contributed in terms of labour, cash and other material	Rs. lakhs	610	167	99	138.28	139.68
	II. IRRIGATION.						
1. Bhakra Nangal	Irrigation	000, Acres	490.00	105.00	322.00	179.00	55.59
2. Chambal Project	,,	,,	250.00	..	..	..	..
3. Parvati	,,	,,	25.00	..	..	..	..
4. Meja	,,	,,	30.00	3.60	5.00	9.50	190.00
5. Nahar Sagar	,,	,,	1.18	0.5[illegible]	1.00	0.50	50.00
6. Ummed Sagar	,,	,,	1.66	1.60	1.00	0.50	50.00

* Includes other Statutory bodies.

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Target (1957-58)	Achievement (1957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Gudha	Irrigation.	000, acres.	20.00	..	..	..	..
8. Morel	"	"	20.00	2.26	10.00	2.38	23.80
9. Bankli	"	"	9.20	4.08	9.20	8.59	93.37
10. Girinanda	"	"	3.00	..	..	..	..
11. Jawai	"	"	40.00	34.00	20.00	17.39	86.95
12. Hemawas	"	"	6.00	3.31	5.00	5.00	100.00
13. Kalisil	"	"	9.00	..	1.00	0.72	72.00
14. Jaggar	"	"	8.00	1.50	4.00	2.41	60.25
15. Nindar	"	"	2.00	..	0.20	0.12	60.00
16. Bhula	"	"	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.87	87.00
17. Surwal	"	"	4.00	..	..	..	..
18. Surwania	"	"	3.00	..	..	..	..
19. Sareri	"	"	16.00	..	3.00	4.70	156.67
20. Arwar	"	"	13.00	..	0.50	..	..
21. Deoria	"	"	2.20	..	..	..	..
22. Atwara	"	"	1.80	..	..	..	..
23. Kantri	"	"	1.00	..	..	0.20	..
24. Kala Bhata	"	"	1.50	..	0.50	0.53	106.00

25.	Bagolia	"	"	6.00	..	2.00	1.57	78.50
26.	Ora	"	"	8.00	..	2.00	2.15	107.50
27.	Parwan	"	"	12.00	..	..	..	..
28.	Kali-Sindh	"	"	10.00	..	..	..	..
29.	Bundi-Ka-Gothera	"	"	5.00	..	1.00	0.46	46.00
30.	Pal-Bala Pur	"	"	3.50	..	0.50	0·17	34.00
31.	Godala	"	"	2.00	..	..	..	..
32.	Galwa	"	"	10.00	..	..	..	..
33.	Lodi Sar-Ka-Naka	"	"	6.00	..	..	10.27	..
34.	Mashi	"	"	12.00	..	..	..	..
35.	Bhim Sagar	"	"	9.00	..	..	..	..
36.	Khari	"	"	18.00	..	3.00	2.60	86.67
37.	Namona Canal	"	"	11.00	..	0.50	0.97	196.00
38.	Gambheri	"	"	28.00	1.00	3.00	3.44	114.67
39.	Minor Irrigation Projects	"	"	196.00	82.00	92.00	148.00	160.87
	TOTAL		"	1285.04	239.35	487.40	392.04	80.42

III. POWER.

1.	Bhakra Nangal Hydel Electric Supply to Rajasthan—						
	(a) Share in construction of common pool works	Installation of Hydro electric stations at Bhakra Nangal Dam and supply of electricity	K.W.	15.22% of the installed capacity (6000 K.W.)	..	..	..	..

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Target (1957-58)	Achievement (1957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Works to be executed by Punjab Government for Rajasthan Government							
	1. Transmission lines—						
	(a) 132 K.V.	Miles	44	..	N.A.	N.A.	..
	(b) 66 K.V.	"	56	..	"	"	..
	2. Grid sub-stations—						
	(a) 132 K.V. (Rajgarh)	Number	1	..	"	"	..
	(b) 66 K.V. (Sri Ganganagar)	"	1	..	"	"	..
(c) Local distribution (Works to be executed by Rajasthan Government)							
	1. Transmission lines £—						
	(a) 132 K.V.	Miles	62	..	..	..	..
	(b) 66 K.V.	"	82	..	..	..	..
	(c) 33 K.V.	"	307	..	..	..	..
	(d) 11 K.V.	"	113	..	..	..	..
	2. Grid sub-stations @—						
	(a) 132 K.V. (Ratangarh)	Number	1	..	..	..	..
	(b) 66 K.V. (Bikaner)	"	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) 33 K.V.	"	19	..	..	..	..
	(d) 11 K.V.	"	14	..	..	..	..
	3. Local Distribution* in towns	"	14	..	..	..	..
2. Chambal Hydel Scheme (Stage I)	Installation of hydro-electric stations at Gandhi Sagar Dam	K.W.	34,500 (Raj. share)	..	..	..	..

(a) Bhopal power project..	Installation of hydro-electric stations at rana pratap sagar.	"	90,000	..	5	10(13)	4(c)	..
(b) Rana pratap sagar project								
(c) Chambal transmission system (Rajasthan)								
	1. Transmission lines (132 K.V.)	Miles.	403	..	—(3*)	—(3*)	..	..
	2. Grid sub-stations 132 (132 K.V.)	Number	7	..	—(3‡)	—(3‡)	..	..
3. Development of thermal power stations	(a) Development of installed capacity in state owned power stations	K.W.	22,222	..	2,300	600†	..	..
	(b) Transmission lines—							
	(i) 66 K.V., Jaipur-Phulera	Miles.	30	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) 33 K.V., Phulera-Makrana	"	51	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) 33 K.V., Deisa-Gangapur	"	56	..	..	..	..	..
	(iv) 11 K.V., Bikaner-Jamser	"	22	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Local Distribution (11 K.V.)	"	1184	20	..	..	..	..
	(d) 33 K.V. line from Ajmer to Beawar	"	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Acquisition of power houses:—							
	Rajasthan	Number	Target not yet fixed.	2+	..	..	..	..
	Ajmer	"	1	..	..	..	..	..

‡ Detailed route survey completed and erection work in progress on 33 and 11 K.V. lines.

§ Orders for equipment placed.

* Survey completed for 13 towns.
— Route survey in progress

† This was done in two Power Houses at Kishangarh and Bhilwara.

+ Sikar and Phalodi, only payment was made during 1956-57.

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Target (1957-58)	Achievement (1957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(f) Small town electrification (Ajmer)	Number of towns.	56	..	..	..	..
4. Rural and urban electrification scheme	(a) Development of installation capacity in Diesel Stations	K.W.	6,400	..	..	..	..
	(b) Transmission lines:—						
	(i) 33 K.V.	Miles.	248	..	..	..	..
	(ii) 11 K.V.	,,	108	..	..	..	..
	(c) Local Distribution	,,	114	..	..	..	..
	(d) Rural electrification scheme (Ajmer)	,,	N.A.	..	..	..	..
5. Survey and Investigation	Load survey of towns having a population of 7500 and above	District Towns	26 78	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	IV.—INDUSTRIES & MINING.						
	1.—Industries.						
8. Handloom Development	(i) Establishment of inspection and stamping offices	Number	24	24	—(24)	—(24)	..
	(ii) Organisation of handloom sales depots	Number	24	24	—(24)	—(24)	..
	(iii) Purchase of handloom mobile sales van	Number	3	1	2(3)	—(1)	..
	(iv) Establishment of dyeing houses.	Number	2	2	10(12)	4(6)	40.00
	(v) Subsidy to Hawkers	Lakh Rs.	2.28	..	..	..	..
	(vi) Conversion of looms	,,	2.50	0.08	..	..	..

	(vii) Rebate of sales of handloom cloth.	,,	1.66	0.25	0.25	0.46	116.00
	(viii) Loan for Working Capital to Weavers	,,	18.12	2.13	3.00	2.42	314.00
	(ix) Loan for share Capital to Weavers.	,,	0.75	0.15	..	0.12	0.12
2. Sheep and wool improvement	(i) Woollen Technological Institute (Training of persons)	Number	1166	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Production of Wool & Woollen yarn at mechanical production centre.	Lakh lbs.	12	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Finishing of Wool at finishing centre, Jodhpur	Lakh Yds.	1.35	..	0.015	0.015	100.00
	(iv) Blankets production-cum-training centre, Jaipur						
	(a) Production of Blankets	Number	27000	..	5400	500	9.26
	(b) Training of artisans	Number	100	..	..	..	..
	(v) Drugget and Carpet production cum-training Centre, Jaipur						
	(a) Training of artisans	Number	100	16	20(20)	40(58)	200.00
	(b) Production of drugget & carpets	000Sq. Yds.	18	7	1	0.28	28.00
	(vi) Co-ordination office	Rs. lakh	0.90	N.A.	0.17	0.13	76.47
3. Khadi and village industries	Aid for the development of Khadi & Village Industries	Rs. lakh	40.79	1.73	4.75	2.16	45.73
4. Development of saltpeter industry	Production of saltpeter	000' mds.	40.00	12.00	8.00	4.17	52.13
5. Development of salt industry	Working of brine wells	Number	60	..	..	..	..

* These towns are:—(i) Kekri, (ii) Deoli, (iii) Nasirabad, (iv) Bijaynagar and (v) Pisangan.

Table 8 *(Contd.)*

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Target. (1957-58)	Achievement (1957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Industrial estate	(i) Construction of sheds	Number	65	..	24	24	100.00
	(ii) Establishment of rural Industrial Estate, Ajmer	Number	1	..	.. 1	..	0.00
7. Gadia lohars workshops	(i) Opening of workshops	Number	2	1	1(2)	—(1)	..
	(ii) Training of candidates	Number	30	..	20	29	96.67
8. Central workshop for small scale industries.	Starting of workshops	Number	3	..	..	..	..
9. Tanning and leather work institute ..	Training of candidates	Number	40	..	..	..	..
10. Development of small scale industries in C.D. Blocks.	Training of candidates	Number	900	..	..	..	..
11. Extension officers in C.D. & N.E.S. Blocks.	Appointment of Extension Officers.	Number	205	..	68	87	127.94
12. Production centres for small scale industries.	Setting up of centres	Number	3	..	3	2	66.67
13. Silk and sericulture institute	Establishment of Sericulture farm	Number	1	..	..	..	..
14. Reorganisation of the Directorate	Reorganisation of the Directorate ..	Lakh Rs.	14.32	1.38	2.92	2.70	92.47

15. Industrial research laboratory	Extension of Existing laboratory	Number	1	1	—(1)	—(1)	..
16. Production-cum-training centres	(i) Starting of centres	,,	51	40	16(20)	29(33)	174.43
	(ii) Training of candidates	,,	4500	80	280	400	142.86
	(iii) Training of Technicians	,,	600	(900)	(600)	(600)	
	(iv) Training of officers	,,	3000	500	400	500	100.00
17. Reorganisation of Cottage Industries	(i) Reorganisation of industries	,,	9	3	—(3)	—(3)	..
	(ii) Training of candidates	,,	2000	150	100	30	30.00
18. Handicraft marketing organisation	(i) Opening of emporia	,,	5	2	3(5)	2(4)	66.67
	(ii) Opening of sub-emporia	,,	20	..	5	5	100.00
	(iii) Opening of production centre	,,	1	..	..	..	..
19. Quality marking scheme	Opening of centres	,,	25	3	—(3)	—(3)	..
20. Co-operative sugar mills	Advancement of loans	Lakh Rs.	9.50	..	5.00	..	..
21. Pilot plant for sodium sulphate	Establishment of pilot plant	Number	1	..	(1) 1	..	..
22. Drug factory	Starting of factories	Number	5	..	..	..	..

V. ROADS.

1. Construction of new roads	(i) State highways	Miles	190	80	53	45.50	85.85
	(ii) Major district roads	,,	391.5	116	88	50.50	57.39
	(iii) Other district roads	,,	1373.5	236	193	158.50	82.12
	(iv) Village roads	,,	215	53	49	33.25	67.86
	(v) Bhakra roads	,,	133	52	30	16.50	55.00
	(vi) Approach roads to towns and villages	,,	200	6	28	16.00	57.12
	(vii) Approach roads to mines and quarries	,,	40	..	6	9.00	150.00
2. Improvement of existing roads	Improvement of existing roads	,,	1630.5	510	293	341.00	116.38

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Target (1957-58)	Achievement (1957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Construction of new roads and improvement of existing roads of Ajmer	New construction and improvement of existing roads, Ajmer	Miles	233.25	55	90.50	50.00	55.27
	6. SOCIAL SERVICES						
	1. Education.						
Administration							
1. Organisation of Physical Education. Establishment of Central Office of Deputy Director of Physical Education	Organisation	Number	1	1	(1)	(1)	100.00
2. Appointment of Deputy Inspectress and Deputy Inspector of Physical Education	Appointment of Dy. Inspectress and Dy. Inspectors	"	10	..	..	..	..
Primary Education							
3. Opening of new single teacher Primary Schools	Opening of Schools	"	5000	125	600 (725)	600 (725)	100.00
4. Conversion of Primary Schools Basic Schools	Conversion of Schools	"	2500	100	200 (200)	200 (200)	100.00
5. Introduction of crafts in non-basic school/schools	"	"	3000	200 (500)	400 (600)	400 (600)	100.00
6. Employment of additional teacher for extension of single teacher primary schools	Employment of teachers	"	2500	200	500 (500)	500 (500)	100.00

7. Opening of Basic Teachers Training Schools	Opening of Training Schools	,,	25	19	5 (15)	4 (14)	80.00
8. Short course training								
9. Senior basic education	Conversion of Middle Schools	,,	22	22	3 (25)	4 (26)	133.33
Middle School Stage								
Raising of Primary Schools to Middle School standard	Raising of Schools	,,	250	96	100 (196)	100 (196)	100.00
10. Secondary Education :								
(a) Up-grading of High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools	Up-grading of High Schools	,,	20	5	N.A.	1 (16)	..
(b) Conversion of Middle Schools to Secondary Schools	Conversion of schools	,,	50	21	24 (45)	24 (45)	100.00
(c) Conversion of High Schools to Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools	Conversion of schools (Govt.)	,,	15	5	5 (10)	5 (10)	100.00
(d) Aid to Private High Schools for conversion into Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools	(Private)	,,	2	6	..	1(7)	..
11. (a) Improvement of teaching science in High Schools	Schools benefitted	,,	25	5	5 (5)	.. (5)	100.00
(b) Introduction of general science, Social Studies and other subjects	Intro. colleges in which subjects introduced	,,	5	5	.. (5)	.. (5)	100.00
12. Improvement of libraries in High Schools	(i) High School Libraries	,,	120	20	20 (40)	20 (40)	100.00
	(ii) Post of Librarians	,,	55	55	—(55)	—(55)	100.00
13. Improvement of school equipment	Schools to be equipped	,,	466	37	80	80	100.00
14. Establishment of Vocational Guidance Bureau and Councillors in M.P. Schools	(i) Establishment of council	,,	1	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Appointment of Counsellors	,,	35	..	..	..	..
15. Aid to private institutions	Institutions aided	,,	80	1	1	1	100.00
16. Raising of Training College Bikaner to B.Ed. standard & Teachers Training College, Ajmer	Training Colleges	,,	2	1	1 (2)	1 (2)	100.00

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement (1956-57)	Target (1957-58)	Achievement (1957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Conferences, seminars, refresher courses	Conferences etc. to be held	Number	25	5	5	5	100.00
18. Improvement in teaching of core subjects	Schools benefitted	"	15	3	3	3	100.00
19. Opening of Multipurpose High Schools	Opening of schools	"	1308	301	1(2)	1(2)	100.00
20. Opening of Higher Secondary Schools	Opening of schools	"	28	4	6(10)	2(6)	33.33
University Education.							
21. Establishment of Rajasthan College	Establishment of college	"	1	..	1	1	100.00
22. Raising of Girls Inter. College to Degree College	Raising of colleges	"	3	1	1(2)	1(2)	100.00
23. Development of Degree and post Graduate Studies in existing colleges	(i) Upgrading of Inter. colleges to Degree standard (Boys).	"	Not fixed	1	Not fixed	1(2)	
	(ii) Upgrading of Degree colleges to post Graduate standard.	"	"	1	"	—(1)	..
24. Improvement and expansion of University Education.	Scholarships to be provided.	"	630	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
Technical Education.							
25. (a) Expansion and Development of M.B.M. Engineering College.	Intake of students Opening of institution.	"	645	247	525	500	96.95
(b) Condensed Overseer course			33	33	3	4	133.33
(c) Introduction of mining course							
(d) Additional intake							
26. Opening of Polytechnic Institutes including Mining Course	Opening of institution	"	4	..	1		100.00

27.	Junior Technical Schools	Schools	..	4	..	..	..	
28.	Board and Directorate of Technical Education.	(i) Creation of Board	..	1	..	1	1	100.00
		(ii) Opening of Directorate	..		1	—(1)	—(1)	100.00
29.	Opening of Technical and Vocational Institutes.	Opening of Institute	..	1	..	1	1	100.00
Social Education.								
30.	District social education organisers.	Organisation in Districts	..	25	5	5(10)	5(10)	100.00
31.	Janta College.	Opening of Colleges	..	4	..	..	..	..
32.	Opening of rural libraries.	Opening of Libraries	..	200	..	..	..	..
33.	Audio visual education.	Opening of Centres	..	37	22	—(22)	—(2)	100.00
Miscellaneous Schemes.								
34.	Construction of Stadium at Jaipur.	Construction of stadium	..	1	..	..	..	..
35.	Establishment of Rajasthan sports Council.	Establishment of Council	..	1	..	1	1	100.00
36.	Establishment of Physical Education Training Colleges.	Opening of Colleges	..	2	1	1(2)	1(2)	100.00
37.	Development of N.C.C., A.C.C., Scouting & Girls Guides.	(i) Opening of Senior Dn.	..	19	8	Not fixed	4(12)	..
		(ii) Opening of Junior Dn.	..	52	26	..	17(43)	..
38.	Youth Hostels.	Buildings for hostels	..	5	1	2(3)	2(3)	100.00
39.	Establishment of training institution for pre-primary education.	Opening of institutions	..	1	..	..	..	..
40.	Financial assistance to private institutions for pre-primary education.	Institutions	..	15	..	N.A.	N.A.	..
41.	Schools for handicapped.	Opening of schools	..	2	..	..	..	..
42.	Scholarship for technical education (in India & abroad).	Scholarships granted	Rs. lakhs	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	100.00
43.	Development of Music, Dance, Drama and Fine Arts.							
	(a) Establishment of Shilpkala Vidyalaya.	Vidyalaya	..	1	..	..	..	..

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target 1956-61	Achievement (1956-57)	Target (1957-58)	Achievement (1957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Establishment of Sangeet Maha Vidyalaya	Maha Vidyalaya	Number	1	..	1	1	100.00
2. Medical & Public Health.							
1. Education and training—							
(i) Training of compounders	Training of candidates	Number	500	80	100	100	100.00
(ii) Training of auxiliary nurses and midwives	(a) Training of candidates	,,	400	80	180	95	52.77
	(b) Opening of training centres	,,	6	5	1(6)	1(6)	100.00
2. Hospitals, dispensaries and health units.		,,					
(i) Opening of new dispensaries	Opening of dispensaries	,,	13	†	..	..	..
(ii) Upgrading of district hospitals	Provision of additional beds	,,	342	114	40(154)	40(154)	100.00
(iii) Primary health centres	Opening of health centres	,,	88	13	16(29)	16(29)	100.00
(iv) Development of medical college and hospital		,,					
(a) Development of medical College	Raising the strength	,,	100	85	90	90	100.00
(b) Victoria hospital, Ajmer	(a) Provision of additional bedsin eye ward.	,,	25	..	..	..	..
	(b) Installation of PBX unit.	,,	1	1	..	..	..
	(c) Construction of staff quarters	,,	19	..	9	9	100.00
	(d) Construction of nurses quarters	,,	8	..	..	..	..
	(e) Installation of lift	,,	1	1	—(1)	—(1)	..
	(f) Construction of ward.	,,	114	114	—(114)	—(114)	..
(c) Beawar hospital	(a) Extension of beds	,,	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Construction of staff quarters	,,	14	..	8	8	100.00
(d) King George V maternity home	(a) Provision of additional beds	,,	45	..	..	..	..

	(b) Construction of staff quarters	,,	26	..	..	..	..
(e) Nasirabad cantonement hospital	(a) Construction of quarters	,,	4	..	..	..	..
	(b) Taking over of hospital	,,	1	..	..	..	..
(f) Nehri hospital, Nehri	(a) Provision of additional beds	,,	20	..	..	..	..
	(b) Construction of staff quarters	,,	8	..	..	..	..
3. Laboratory service. Opening of Public health laboratories	Opening of health laboratories	,,	22	5	5(10)	5(10)	100.00
4. Control of diseases							
(a) Malaria	Opening of Malaria units	,,	6	3	3(6)	3(6)	100.00
(b) Tuberculosis							
(c) Aftercare and rehabilitation	Opening of rehabilitation centre	,,	1	..	..	..	..
(i) Isolation of advanced T.B. cases	(a) Provision of additional beds	,,	200	40	40(80)	40(80)	100.00
(iii) Provincial T.B. Sanatorium	(b) Isolation block at Ajmer	No. of beds	20	..	..	..	..
	(i) Opening of sanatorium	Number	1	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Provision of additional beds	,,	200	..	..	..	..
(iv) T.B. clinics	Opening of T.B. Clinics	,,	7	6	—(6)	—(6)	..
(v) B.C.G.	Organisation of B.C.G.	No. of Units	1	1	—(1)	—(1)	..
5. Family planning	Organisation of family planning centres.	Number	175	..	30	30	100.00
6. Child guidance clinics	(a) Clinic to be attached	,,	1	..	1	..	..
	(b) Opening of ward	No. of beds..	25	..	..	..	..
7. Training of dais	(a) Training of candidates	Number	1000	..	180	50	27.77
	(b) Opening of training centres	,,	3	..	3	3	100.00
8. Integration of public health with basic course in nursing	(a) Training of candidates	,,	96	..	24	5	20.00
	(b) Opening of training centres.	,,	2	..	2	2	100.00
9. Dental clinics	Opening of dental clinics	,,	19	..	4	4	100.00

† 1½ dispensaries opened during 1956-57 were later on converted into primary health centres.

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target 1956-61	Achievement 1956-57	Target (1957-58)	Achievement 1957-58	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5.	6	7	8
10. Nutrition Survey	Surveys to be conducted in selected villages	Number	500	..	200	..	..
11. Training of auxiliary health workers	(a) Training of candidates	,,	100	..	50	25	50.00
	(b) Opening of training centres	,,	1	..	1	1	100.00
12. Rehabilitation of invalid patients	Provision of stipends to invalid patrents	,,	20	..	—(1)	—(1)	..
13. Domiciliary midwifery accommodation	Construction of staff quarters	,,	8	..	..	..	..
14. Public health cum-medical centres	Opening of centres	,,	2	..	..	..	..
	3. Ayurvedic.						
1 Opening of ayurvedic and unani dispensaries	Opening of dispensaries	Number	341	75	41(116)	41(116)	100.00
2. Training of compounders, nurses in ayurvedic	Training of candidates	,,	500	62	100	74	74.00
3. Administrative and supervisory staff	Employment of additional staff	,,	45	10	7(17)	7(17)	100.00
4. Upgrading of ayurvedic colleges	Training of students in all the branches of ayurvedic science	,,	230	25	50	71	142.00
5. Amalgamation of four pharmacies into one single unit	Manufacture of genuine and standard medicines	Lakh Rs.	3.00	..	..	..	..
6. Extension of college buildings at Jaipur and Udaipur	Construction of:—						
	(a) Halls	Number	2	..	..	..	..
	(b) Rooms	,,	20	..	8	+	..

	4. Water Supply.							
1. Urban water supply	Completion of water supply schemes	Number	22	.. 3	2(3)	—(2)	..	
2. Rural water supply	(i) Construction of new wells	,,	1,287	150	..	..	..	
	(ii) Repairs of old wells	,,	3,750	1,400	..	..	..	
	(iii) Construction of new Kunds	,,	10	1	1	1	100	
	(iv) Repairs of old Kunds	,,	10	8	1	1	100	
	(v) Villages to be supplied with piped water	,,	22	35	..	..	..	
3. Drainage and sanitation	Construction of—							
	(i) Storm water channel	m. ft.	2,000	..	..	..	..	
	(ii) Drains	,,	82,400	..	..	..	..	
	5. Housing							
1. Industrial housing	Construction of tenements	Number	3,351	692*	914(1606)	352(1044) &	381.51	
2. Low income group housing	Houses completed	,,	2,600	522@	400	807@	201.75	
	6. Labour and Labour Welfare							
1. Labour welfare centres	(i) Opening of new labour welfare centres	Number	12	4	4(8)	4(8)	100	
	(ii) Expansion of Labour welfare centres	,,	15	5	5(8)	5(8)	100	
	(iii) Buildings for labour welfare centres	,,	18	...	3	..	..	
2. Expansion of Employees State Insurance Scheme	(i) Construction of dispensaries	,,	13	..	..	..	..	
	(ii) Centres on which scheme is to be extended	,,	6	..	1	1	100	

+ Material worth Rs. 0.08 lakhs collected.
* Only Building work completed.
& Completed with Development work.
@ Includes those houses also for which loans were sanctioned in previous years.

Table 6 (Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target 1956-61	Achievement (1956-57)	Target (1957-58)	Achievement (1957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Expansion of Inspectorate	Appointment of Inspectors	Number	1	..	1	..	..
4. Training in technical trades	(*i*) Opening of new centres	,,	4	..	2	..	..
	(*ii*) Continuing centres	,,	2	2	2	2	100
5. Expansion of employment exchanges	Opening of exchanges	,,	12	2	2(4)	2(4)	100
6. Enforcement of weekly holidays Act	Appointment of Staff	,,	4	4	..	..	..
7. Extension of statistics section	Appointment of staff	,,	Not fixed	..	5	5	100
8. Administrative set-up	Appointment of staff	,,	,,	25	9(34)	9(34)	100
	7. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare						
1. Welfare of scheduled tribes	(*i*) Conversion of primary schools into basic schools	Number	90	..	30	30	100.00
	(*ii*) Aid for construction of buildings	,,	80	..	..	..	..
	(*iii*) Award of scholarships to students	,,	19,490	2,196	2,000	N.A.	..
	(*iv*) Maintenance of hostels	,,	10	..	1	1	100.00
	(*v*) Aid for construction of hostel buildings	,,	10	1	1	1	100.00
	(*vi*) Families rehabilitated	,,	1080	168	100	100	100.00
	(*vii*) Opening of panchayat-ghars	,,	21	1	2(3)	2(3)	100.00
	(*viii*) Opening of schools	,,	21	..	3	2	66.67
	(*ix*) Drinking water wells	,,	21	1	2	2	100.00
	(*x*) Subsidy to co-operative societies	,,	110	10	15	..	..
	(*xi*) Aid for construction of irrigation wells	,,	1945	953	563	551	98.22

	(xii) Construction of tanks and dams	,,	50	N.A.	10	23	230.00
	(xiii) Construction of dispensary buildings	,,	5	1	1	1	100.00
	(xiv) Conversion of step wells into draw wells	,,	1625	200	175	55	31.43
	(xv) Aid to students for boarding houses	,,	30	10	10	3	30.33
	(xvi) Aid to cottage industries trainees	,,	250	29	(40)	N.A.	
	(xvii) Opening of technical education centres	,,	1	1	(1)	(1)	100.00
	(xviii) Subsidy to families for purchase of bullocks	,,	250	50	100	100	100.00
	(xix) Aid for better houses	,,	500	93	120	120	100.00
	(xx) Reservation of T.B. beds	,,	2	1	(1)	(1)	100.00
2. Welfare of other backward classes	(i) Conversion of of primary schools into basic schools	,,	15	..	6	6	100.00
	(ii) Award of scholarship to students	,,	11780	3125	3510	N.A.	..
	(iii) Maintenance of hostels	,,	10	1	3(4)	3(4)	100.00
	(iv) Construction of hostel building	,,	4	1	1	1	100.00
	(v) Families rehabilitated	,,	1280	110	100	130	100.00
	(vi) Opening of panchayatghars	,,	24	1	2(3)	2(3)	100.00
	(vii) Drinking water wells	,,	24	1	2	2	100.00
	(viii) Opening of primary schools	,,	24	..	3	3	66.67
	(ix) Aid for construction of irrigation wells	,,	4500	1103	1000	843	84.30
	(x) Conversion of step wels into draw wells	,,	625	75	100	10	10.00
	(xi) Aid for better houses	,,	120	45	67	60	89.55
	(xii) Subsidy to families for purchase of bullocks	,,	160	...	40	40	100.00

Table 8 (*Contd.*)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target 1956-61	Achievement (1956-57)	Target (1957-58)	Achievement (1957-58)	Percentage Col. 7 to Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Welfare of scheduled castes	(i) Opening of prachar mandlies	Number	5	3	(3)	(3)	100.00
	(ii) Drinking water wells	"	660	106	64	64	100.00
	(iii) Aid for better houses	"	770	100	100	99	99.00
	(iv) Opening of cottage industries centres	"	25	3	(3)	(3)	100.00
	(v) Sanskar kendras	"					
	(a) Old centres fully equipped	"	34	5	(5)	(5)	100.00
	(b) Opening of new centres	"	40	2	(2)	(2)	100.00
	(vi) Award of scholarships to students	"	20658	4008	4421	N.A.	..
	(vii) Maintenance of hostels	"	10	1	2(3)	2(3)	100.00
	(viii) Social education centres :						
	(a) Equipment of old centres	"	83	60	(83)	(83)	100.00
	(b) Opening of new centres	"	50	..	..	..	..
	(ix) Aid to students for boarding houses	"	75	..	15	4	26.67
	(x) Opening of technical education centres	"	1	1	(1)	(1)	100.00
	(xi) Reservation of T. B. beds	"	6	4	(4)	(4)	100.00
	(xii) Aid of sewing machines to widows	"	90	13	13	13	100.00
4. Rehabilitation of Gadia lohars	(i) Award of scholarships to students	"	330	1	35	35	100.00
	(ii) Families rehabilitated	"	1000	250	120	90	75.00

5. Welfare of ex-triminal tribes	(i) Opening of social education centres	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	(4) [illegible]	(4)	100.00
	(ii) Award of scholarship to students	"	2745	442	295	N.A.	..	
	(iii) Maintenance of hostels	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	(1) [illegible]	(1)	100.00	
	(iv) Opening of cottage industries centres	"	4	1	1(2)	1(2)	100.00	
	(v) Conversion of step wells into draw wells	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	10	100.00	
	(vi) Aid to cottage industries trainees	"	100	20	20	N.A.	..	
	(vii) Opening of technical education centres	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	(2) [illegible]	(2)	100.00	
	(viii) Subsidy to families for purchase of bullocks	"	60	12	12	12	100.00	
	(ix) Aid for better houses	"	200	20	25	25	100.00	
	(x) Opening of community centres	"	12	..	3	3	100.00	
	(xi) Opening of nursery schools	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1	100.00	
6. Welfare extension projects	Opening of projects	"	75	14	(19)	(19)	100.00	
7. Social & moral hygiene and aftercare services	(i) Opening of rescue homes	"	6	1	2(3)	2(3)	100.00	
	(ii) Opening of district shelters	"	25	..	4	4	100.00	

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Publicity.

1. Community listening centres	Purchase of radio sets	Number	2700	100	600	400	66.67	
2. Field publicity	(a) Opening of district offices	"	20	13	7(20)	3(16)	42.86	
	(b) Purchase of mobile vans	"	24	1	8	*12	150.00	

2. Statistics.

1. Reorganisation and strengthening of the Bureau of Statistics	Personnel	Number	79	37	42	15	35.71
2. Setting up of District Statistical offices	District offices	"	22	..	10	5	50.00

* 2 complete mobile vans and 10 chassis.

Table 9

Land utilisation in Rajasthan

(Thousand Acres)

Table 10 (Second Area)

Year ending June	Cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds	Cotton	Other Agricultural Crops	Total	Area under Agricultural Crops	Area under Trees	Area under Orchards	Area under Groves	Area under Vines	Area under Other Trees	Total	Total Area (Thousand Acres)
1951	3218	555	50	430	417	4670	5225	1	1	1	1	1	5	5230
1952	3221	501	64	445	417	4648	5202	1	1	1	1	1	5	5207
1953	3202	548	64	445	417	4676	5230	1	1	1	1	1	5	5235
1954	3178	523	64	445	417	4627	5181	1	1	1	1	1	5	5186
1955	3184	508	64	445	417	4618	5172	1	1	1	1	1	5	5177
1956	3215	541	64	445	417	4682	5236	1	1	1	1	1	5	5241
1957	3194	572	64	445	417	4692	5246	1	1	1	1	1	5	5251
1958	3211	560	64	445	417	4697	5251	1	1	1	1	1	5	5256
1959	3198	548	64	445	417	4672	5226	1	1	1	1	1	5	5231
1960	3184	541	64	445	417	4651	5205	1	1	1	1	1	5	5210
1961	3178	548	64	445	417	4652	5206	1	1	1	1	1	5	5211

Table 11 Gross irrigated area under crops in Rajasthan

(Thousand Acres)

Year ending June	Food crops	Cotton	Sugarcane	Others	Total	Area irrigated more than once
1951	1	2	3	4	5	6
1952	1	2	3	4	5	6
1953	1	2	3	4	5	6
1954	1	2	3	4	5	6
1955	1	2	3	4	5	6
1956	1	2	3	4	5	6
1957	1	2	3	4	5	6
1958	1	2	3	4	5	6
1959	1	2	3	4	5	6
1960	1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	1	2	3	4	5	6
1962	1	2	3	4	5	6
1963	1	2	3	4	5	6
1964	1	2	3	4	5	6
1965	1	2	3	4	5	6
1966	1	2	3	4	5	6
1967	1	2	3	4	5	6
1968	1	2	3	4	5	6
1969	1	2	3	4	5	6
1970	1	2	3	4	5	6

Table 12. Area under crops in Rajasthan. (Thousand Acres)

Crops	Revised estimates of area under crops for the year ending June.					Final estimates of area under crops for the year ending June, 1958.
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. FOOD CROPS—						
(i) Cereals						
Bajra	6808	8591	7985	8948	8208	8504
Jowar	2224	2737	2781	2863	2109	2569
Wheat	1831	1975	2229	2458	2347	2648
Maize	1156	1309	1329	1335	1228	1432
Barely	1096	1214	1401	1372	1447	1200
Small millets	223	209	234	193	185	176
Rice	178	169	157	169	220	169
(ii) Pulses						
Gram	1403	1843	2940	2235	3812	3078
Tur	18	19	25	30	44	42
Other Rabi pulses	16	17	22	26	29	28
Other Kharif pulses	2520	3139	2986	4101	4927	4889
(iii) Other food crops						
Sugarcane	46	44	54	65	88	85
Chillies	80	64	65	41	53	57
Potato	2	2	3	3	3	3@
Ginger	128	128	127	167	198	152
B. NON-FOOD CROPS—						
(i) Oil seeds						
Sesamum	809	1268	1230	962	1329	1097
Rape & Mustard	702	908	838	630	857	721
Linseed	265	361	172	294	378	238
Groundnut	73	67	128	106	169	173
Castorseed	1	2	2	4	6	5
Others	121	121				
Cotton	358	427	523	604	550	578
Tobacco	16	16	18	17	17	18+

@Figures in Acres.
*Second forecast estimates.
+Third forecast estimates.

Table 13 — Production of crops in Rajasthan. (Thousand Tons)

Crops	Revised estimates of production of crops for the year ending June.					Final estimates of production of crops for the year ending June, 1958.
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. FOOD CROPS—						
(i) Cereals						
Bajra	334	1083	499	777	537	790
Jowar	333	394	484	220	212	313
Wheat	781	665	849	907	1315	821
Maize	269	640	564	524	324	552
Barely	580	526	607	580	710	491
Small millets	31	65	38	27	29	19
Rice	45	80	78	86	86	98
(ii) Pulses						
Gram	302	361	612	707	1171	681
Tur	2	2	4	4	6	5
Other Rabi pulses	3	3	4	5	5	6
Other Kharif pulses	111	200	202	258	370	308
(iii) Other food crops						
Sugarcane	408	406	485	453	670	715
Chillies	6	9	14	9	11	12
Potato	2	3	5	4	4	4@
Ginger*	89	89	80	100	112	76
B. NON-FOOD CROPS—						
(i) Oil seeds						
Sesamum	86	104	108	74	91	53
Rape & mustard	26	32	35	97	110	101
Linseed	29	20	30	44	44	21
Groundnut	13	15	39	36	38	35
Castorseed*	194	254	343	618	592	414
(ii) Others						
Cotton §	101	121	124	184	188	215
Tobacco	3	5	3	4	4	3×

@Third forecast estimates.
*Figures in tons.
§Figures in bales of 392 lbs each.
×Second forecast estimates.

Targets and achievements of food production, Rajasthan, 1967-68

Name of the scheme	Construction/Extension			Area benefitted (Lakh Acres)		Additional production ('000 tons)	
	Unit	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Major and medium irrigation	..	..	..	1.40	0.94	35.00	23.50
2. Minor irrigation							
(i) Construction of bunds and tanks	..	..	..	0.50	0.10	12.50	2.50
(ii) Construction of wells	Number	5600	11852	0.17	0.36	4.20	8.92
(iii) Deepening of wells	"	2000	2163	0.02	0.02	0.50	0.54
(iv) Development of village tanks	"	100	98	0.01	0.01	0.25	0.25
3. Agricultural machinery							
(i) Installation of pumping sets	"	176	180	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.19
(ii) Installation of persian wheels	"	300	223				
4. Land improvement	..	..	..	0.20	0.40	2.20	4.40
5. Seed distribution	Lakh mds.	300	..	9.00	12.00	14.40	21.43
6. Manures and fertilisers							
(i) Nitrogenous fertilisers	Tons	6080	3717	1.50	0.93	16.50	10.22
(ii) Phosphatic fertilisers	"	600	244	0.15	0.09	2.20	0.69
(iii) Compost	Lakh tons	1.60	2.94	0.53	0.95	3.60	6.29
(iv) Green manures	"	..	..	0.09	0.17	0.99	1.87
7. General improvement in agricultural practices including plant protection measures	..	..	..	2.00	3.00	20.00	30.00
Total	..	..	..	..	..	111.54	110.90

Targets and achievements under sugarcane development scheme, Rajasthan, 1957-58.

Table 15

Item of development	Targets		Yard stick assumed	Achievements	
	Area to be benefitted (Lakh acres)	Additional production (Lakh tons)		Area benefitted (Lakh acres)	Additional production (Lakh tons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Major irrigation	0.05	0.50	10 tons per acre	...	...
2. Minor irrigation	0 01	0.10	10 tons per acre	0.11	1.10
3. Manures and fertilisers					
(i) Ammonium sulphate	0.15	0.23	10 acres per ton of fertiliser & 1.5 tons per acre of extra yield 1 ton of G.M. seed for 27 acres and 3 tons of additional yield per acre	0.16	0.24
(ii) Green manuring	0.014	0.04		0.04	0.11
(iii) Improved seed	0.05	0.05	3 tons per acre	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	0.27	1.02		0.32	1.46

Targets and achievements under cotton development scheme

Rajasthan 1957-58

Table 16

Items of development	Targets		Achievements	
	Area to be benefitted (lakh acres)	Additional production (Bales)	Area benefitted (Lakh acres)	Additional production (Bales)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Minor irrigation	0.05	1,090	..	..
2. Fertilisers and manures	0.59	9,818	0.32	3,030
3. Improved seeds	1.96	13,090	0.77	5,116
4. Inter-Crapping	0.04	436	0.09	920
5. Other improved cultural practices	0.44	4,363	1.77	17,705
6. Plant protection manures	0.04	290	0.07	426
7. By replacement of fallow land				
(i) By replacement of area under food crops	Not fixed.	Not fixed.	0.10	2,625
(ii) Double cropping				
TOTAL	3.12	29,087	3.12	30,282

Statistics of Co-operative Movement

Rajasthan

Table 17

Particulars	Unit	During year ending June					
		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Co-operative societies	Number	4908	5123	5532	6672	8077	9082
Membership	"	198567	184001	190554	206144	274718	343583
Share capital	Rupees	5190159	5324215	6260539	7250168	9843920	14879008
Working capital	"	34504886	36565239	39070205	47351655	63577914	85995180
Loans advanced	"	19480837	16080706	16595844	20525064	33691378	44017127
Recoveries made	"	18571782	14693301	14823584	15987163	25505546	34269760
Loans due	"	15813512	17941035	20171284	24894170	32316698	41911956
Purchases	"	18549377	7121521	3657536	4475854	6511131	9523479
Sales	"	21451142	7490548	4000736	4913487	6207305	8682518

The control on many articles of consumption provided for large scale of purchases and sales in 1952.

Table 16

Number and Membership of Co-operative Institutions by Type
Rajasthan

Type of societies.	During year ending June,											
	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	Societies.	Membership.	Societies.	Membership.	Societies.	Membership.	Societies.	Membership.	Societies.	Membership.	Societies.	Membership.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. State co-operative bank	1	811	1	851	2	1398	2	1476	2	1615	1*	334
2. Central financial institutions	19	5614	21	5894	21	6676	19	7213	19	8496	24	11353
3. Central non-credit societies	47	3282	51	2810	53	3658	56	3865	61	4136	60	3620
4. Agricultural credit societies	2290	49210	2323	47686	2517	53442	3891	95223	4821	132231	5452	182508
5. Agricultural non-credit societies	591	21623	655	23434	824	25551	343	10510	372	9608	489	14241
6. Central land mortgage banks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	749
7. Primary land mortgage Banks	22	1721	22	1802	22	1816	22	1861	22	1868	22	1899
8. Non-agricultural credit societies	269	24196	273	25742	263	25334	257	25783	280	27724	271	27237
9. Non-agricultural non-credit societies	1182	92110	1163	25782	1166	72679	1383	60263	1802	89040	2048	90869
10. Societies under liquidation	487	..	579	..	662	..	699	..	698	..	708	10614
11. Co-operative Institutes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	134
12. State non-credit societies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	25
GRAND TOTAL	4908	198567	5123	134001	5332	190554	6672	200144	8077	374718	9082	343583

* State Co-operative bank of Ajmer has been converted into central co-operative bank and therefore only one State Bank remains now.

Irrigation Works under the Second Five Year Plan
Rajasthan.

Table 19

Districts	Name of the Work	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure up to 1956-57 (Rs. lakhs)	Allotment 57-58 (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure 57-58 (Rs. lakhs)	Area, irrigated (000 Acres) On completion	Area, irrigated (000 Acres) During 1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Multi-purpose Schemes							
Ganganagar	Bhakra Nangal	2275.00	2507.47	150.95	138.79	570.00	179.00
	(*i*) Works in Rajasthan	447.39	394.42	27.50	15.34	570.00	179.00
	(*ii*) Share of common works	1827.61	2113.05	123.45	123.45	..	..
Kota & Bundi	Chambal Project	3414.25	366.80	235.00	221.93	700.00	..
	(*i*) Kota Barrage	382.55	..	70.92	..	..	
	(*ii*) Right Main Canal	1046.09	363.83	117.90	221.93	550.00	..
	(*iii*) Left Canal	219.44		36.18			
	(*iv*) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam	1766.17	2.97	10.00		150.00	..
II. Major and Medium Works							
Alwar	Sabi	25.00	..	0.11	..	46.00	..
Ajmer	Narain Sagar	38.13	..	2.06	..	N.A.	..
	Other Works	N.A.	..	..	..	N.A.	..
Banswara	Mahi	315.76	..	..	..	70.00	..
	Surwania	4.47	3.55	..	2.39	4.30	..
Bharatpur	Parbati	87.10	64.61	11.80	5.75	37.00	..
	Bharatpur Feeder	14.76	..	..	..	N.A.	..
	Gurgaon Canal	N.A.	..	0.11	..	N.A.	..
Bhilwara	Meja	59.00	48.90	9.07	5.76	36.00	9.50
	Nahar Sagar	1.94	1.63	0.37	0.27	1.20	0.50
	Ummed Sagar	1.80	1.49	0.47	0.14	1.70	0.50
	Banas	480.00	..	0.11	..	225.00	..
	Sareri	33.43	22.08	5.69	8.19	19.50	4.70
	Arwar	34.83	23.34	4.30	4.55	20.30	..
	Deoria	3.80	2.84	1.60	1.07	2.20	..
	Atwara	4.23	1.42	3.72	2.41	3.20	..
Bundi	Gudha	42.35	42.47	3.06	6.28	36.70	..
	Bundi-ka-Gotehera	9.68	6.24	1.00	0.88	9.10	0.46
	Pai Bala Pur	6.92	7.58	0.50	0.02	4.80	0.17
Chittor	Wagon	64.95	..	0.11	..	20.90	..
	Gambheri	44.23	34.35	7.20	3.48	3.30	3.44

	Godala	3.08	0.85	1.79	1.13	1.90	..
Dungarpur	Lodi-Sarka-Naka	14.29	7.32	6.00	1.95	6.54	0.27
Jaipur	Morel	41.00	27.26	1.55	0.55	24.30	2.38
Jalore	Bankli	9.80	9.13	..	0.43	9.20	8.59
	Khari Storage	30.00	..	0.11	..	8.00	..
	Bandi	26.00	..	0.11	..	8.00	..
Jhalawar	Sawan Bhadon	11.00	..	0.11	..	10.00	..
	Bhim Sagar	18.19	8.48	6.13	1.09	16.00	..
Kota	Alnia	35.45	..	0.11	..	11.30	..
	Parwan	11.20	7.48	2.10	2.55	30.00	..
	Kalisindh	13.92	10.04	2.12	2.54	30.00	..
Pali	Girinanda	3.94	5.08	1.12	2.46	4.00	..
	Jawai	300.00	119.95	4.34	1.49	46.00	17.39
	Hemawas	5.45	4.18	0.50	0.01	5.50	5.00
Sawai Madhopur	Kalisil	16.00	13.90	1.55	2.94	14.00	0.72
	Juggar	19.50	16.98	0.63	0.25	9.00	2.41
	Nindar	4.61	4.65	0.25	..	2.50	0.72
	Surwal	8.61	4.54	1.00	0.84	5.00	..
Sirohi	Bhula	4.23	3.86	..	..	1.60	0.87
	Ora	14.96	13.61	1.50	2.18	8.90	2.15
	West Banas	48.75	..	0.50	..	13.36	..
	Sukli	13.00	..	0.11	..	8.00	..
Tonk	Galwa	20.82	8.70	8.60	1.30	16.60	..
	Mashi	22.39	8.14	10.30	4.84	12.80	..
Udaipur	Jakham	117.00	..	1.00	0.10	53.00	..
	Barach Badgaon	63.77	..	0.11	..	18.28	..
	Barach Vallabhnagar	49.47	..	0.11	..	14.90	..
	Khari Feeder	20.00	..	0.11	0.02	8.00	..
	Kantri	1.45	1.36	..	..	0.90	0.20
	Khari	30.41	17.48	9.87	10.55	26.10	2.60
	Namona canal	30.82	19.17	10.60	12.03	13.20	0.97
	Kala Bhata	2.57	2.39	..	0.02	1.60	0.53
	Bagolia	11.90	13.06	..	0.08	6.68	1.57
	Survey and Investigation of projects	13.25	6.36	0.69	2.07	..	..
III. Minor Irrigation Works		276.30	135.71	70.03	29.03	212.00	148.00
TOTAL ..		8277.76	3591.95*	580.26**	462.36	24.98.37	392.04

*Excludes Rs. 100.18 lakhs for works completed in the First Five Year Plan.
**Includes Rs. 64.44 lakhs for Interest Charges and Plants and tools.

Table 20

Electric Installations, Rajasthan.

S.No.	Particulars	1957
1	2	3
1.	Number of power houses.	
	(*i*) Steam or gas	5
	(*ii*) Diesel	37
2.	Installed plant capacity (Kw.)	
	(*i*) Steam or Gas	24,000
	(*ii*) Diesel	20,409
3.	Generating plant capacity installed per thousand of population (Kw.)	2.769
4.	Generating plant capacity installed per square mile (Kwh.)	0.834
5.	Electricity generation (Thousand Kw.)	
	(*i*) Steam or Gas	66,013
	(*ii*) Diesel	27,587
6.	Kwh. generated per thousand of population	5,837
7.	Kwh. generated per square mile	704
8.	Transmission line mileage (Circuit miles)	742.6
9.	Per *capita* consumption of electricity (Kwh.)	4.19

Electricity Generation, Rajasthan.

Table 21 (Thousand Kwh.)

S.No.	Particulars	1957
1	2	3
1.	Electricity Generated—	
	1. Steam or Gas	66,013
	2. Diesel	27,587
2.	Electricity purchased from non-electric utilities	166
3.	Total electricity generated and purchased	93,766
4.	Electricity sold to ultimate consumers	67,249
5.	Electricity sold as percentage of electricity generated and purchased	71.7

Electricity Consumed, Rajasthan.

Table 22 (Thousand Kwh.)

S. No.	Classification of ultimate consumers	1957
1	2	3
1.	Domestic or Residential	
	(i) Heating and Small power	927
	(ii) Lights and fans	12,335
2.	Commercial	
	(i) Heating and small power	2,87
	(ii) Lights and fans	7,654
3.	Industrial power	
	(i) Low and medium voltage	19,574
	(ii) High voltage	2,918
4.	Public lighting	3,228
5.	Irrigation and agricultural dewatering	2,226
6.	Public water works and sewage pumping	15,506

Industrial Production, Rajasthan

Table 23

Items	Unit	Production	
		1956	1957
1	2	3	4
1. Cloth	Lakh Lbs. Lakh Yds.	169 622	166 576
2. Yarn	Lakh Lbs.	344	378
3. Cement	Lakh Tons	5.2	6.6
4. Glass	Tons	811	695
5.* Sodium sulphate	Lakh Mds.	5.2	6.8
6.* Salt	Lakh Mds.	64.7	75.0
7.* Sugar	,000 Tons	13.3	16.5
8.* Foreign spirit (I.M.F.L.)	,000 B. Gal.	39.9	45.5
9.* Rectified Spirit	,000 B. Gal.	119.1	150.2
10.* Denatured Spirit	,000 B. Gal.	10.6	5.2
11.* Country Spirit	,000 L.P. Gal.	579.7	472.1

* Data relates to the financial year 1956-57 and 1956-57 respectively.

Mineral Production, Rajasthan.

Table 24

Mineral	Production 1956 ('000 tons)	Production 1957 ('000 tons)
1	2	3
Coal (Lignite)	25.62	17.55
Metallic Minerals		
(a) *Ferrous*		
(1) Iron ore	128.39	99.35
(2) Manganese Ore	6.20	13.47
(b) *Non-ferrous*		
(1) Lead (concentrate)	3.90	4.85
(2) Zinc (concentrate)	6.88	7.47
Non-metallic Minerals		
(1) Asbestos	0.43	0.69
(2) Barytes	0.20	0.11
(3) Calcite	1.10	2.35
(4) Emeralds (sold*)	91.83	131.35
(5) Felspar (sold)	..	6.08
(6) Fullers' earth	6.03	6.01
(7) Glass sand	24.43	20.40
(8) Gypsum	797.76	851.13
(9) Kyanite	0.18	0.40
(10) Mica	2.03	1.74
(11) Selenite	3.38	3.51
(12) Soap stone	37.18	36.23
Buildings materials.		
(1) Quartz	..	2.86
(2) Marble	20.20	23.57
(3) Bentonite	0.30	2.03
(4) Lime stone	868.81	1059.62

*Figures in Lbs.

Educational Institutions, Rajasthan.

Table 25

Nature of Institutions	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. University	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Board of secondary education	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Colleges for general education	37	43	46	50	52	54
4. Colleges for professional education	9	8	11	12	13	15
5. Colleges for special education	5	13	14	17	17	17
6. Higher secondary and Multi-purpose schools	..	..	..	..	28	65
7. High Schools	209	217	226	247	245	238
8. Senior basic schools	..	..	5	13	14	35
9. Middle schools	834	795	816	803	893	961
10. Junior basic schools	210	391	447	523	605	748
11. Primary schools	4494	4805	5324	6469	7824	8642
12. Schools for professional education	14	16	16	18	19	29
13. Schools for special education	249	1037	1021	1297	1380	1455
TOTAL	6062	7326	7877	9469	10851	12261

Districtwise number of Hospitals, Dispensaries and Beds

Table 28

District	1956			1957		
	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Beds	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ajmer	19	5	577	24	6	647
2. Alwar	21	8	391	20	11	393
3. Bharatpur	17	6	465	17	7	485
4. Bikaner	5	12	650	4	12	677
5. Barmer	3	2	24	3	3	27
6. Bundi	4	7	88	2	5	94
7. Banswara	3	7	57	3	7	97
8. Bhilwara	15	5	92	15	5	117
9. Churu	10	5	162	9	5	150
10. Chittorgarh	12	7	127	10	7	127
11. Dungarpur	2	4	120	1	4	120
12. Ganganagar	7	6	79	6	7	87
13. Jaipur	28	18	1244	23	15	1285
14. Jhunjhunu	7	5	125	7	4	125
15. Jaisalmer	@	@	@	@	@	@
16. Jalore	5	4	71	5	3	85
17. Jodhpur	13	14	1023	13	15	1027
18. Jhalawar	12	5	107	12	6	108
19. Kota	16	24	169	16	23	188
20. Nagour	7	12	92	7	12	98
21. Pali	8	8	91	9	7	101
22. Sawai Madhopur	7	11	86	6	11	82
23. Sikar	7	4	90	7	4	87
24. Sirohi	10	3	121	10	3	119
25. Tonk	5	6	80	5	6	79
26. Udaipur	18	19	492	18	19	518
TOTAL	261	207	6837	253	200	6923

@Data included in Jodhpur district.

*Excludes beds available in maternity and child welfare centres.

ERRATA.

Page No.	*Para/Col.*	*Line.*	*For*	*Read.*
10	..	Title	Outlay	Allotment.
10	Note	25 and 26	Line (as....percent) to be deleted.	
12	Note	9	after lakhs read	as compared to Rs. 193.00 lakhs in 1956-57 thereby showing a decrease by 5.30 percent
14	..	7	—1.05	1.05
20	1	16	Outlays	allocations.
20	1	18	Table 4	Tables 4 & 5.
53	1	14	Rs. 14.04	14.04
71	1	9—10	Amelioration Welfare	Amelioration
76	1	10	Persons of	Person for
87	2	30	Preceding.	last.
II	5	10	8325.98	325.98
VI	2	9	527.20	527.20
VI	1	8	Tourism	Tourism*
IX	1	9	Tourism	Tourism*
IX	7	10	1526.48‡	1526.48
XII	6	8	0.012	0.02
XIII	6	16	1.78	1.78**
XVI	10	2	20.06	30.06
XVII	6	9	10.78	0.78
XXVIII	10	13		22.73
XL	10	4	112.17	112.71
XL	2	8		27.80

H

Page No.	Para/Col.	Line.	For	Read
XL	8	8		1.05
XLII	3	9	0.74	0.75
XLVII	4	4	1	
XLVII	4	13		1
XLVII	6	13		1
LII	7	9	(1728)	1728
LV	7	9	10.27	0.27
LX	6	4	20	30
LXIV	7	11		1
LXV	7	8	(2)	(22)
LXXVIII	Foot note	1	@	×
LXXVIII	Footnote	4	×	@
LXXIX	3	9	300	3.00
LXXX	3	5	0.05	0.15
LXXXI	1	6	manures	measures
LXXXIII	6	8	263	265
LXXXV	7	36	24.98.87	2498.87
LXXXVIII	3	3	287	2872
LXXXX	3	11	0.11	1.11
LXXXXIV	4	28	6637	6237 &
LXXXXIV	7	28	6923	6923 &